

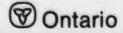
SOIL AND WATER ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM



FAMPA

PROGRAMME D'AMELIORATION
DU MILIEU PEDOLOGIQUE
ET AQUATIQUE

Canadä





SWEEP

is a \$30 million federal-provincial agreement, announced May 8, 1986, designed to improve soil and water quality in southwestern Ontario over the next five years.

PURPOSES

There are two interrelated purposes to the program; first, to reduce phosphorus loadings in the Lake Erie basin from cropland run-off; and second, to improve the productivity of southwestern Ontario agriculture by reducing or arresting soil erosion that contributes to water pollution.

BACKGROUND

The Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement called for phosphorus reductions in the Lake Erie basin of 2000 tonnes per year. SWEEP is part of the Canadian agreement, calling for reductions of 300 tonnes per year — 200 from croplands and 100 from industrial and municipal sources.



PA MPA

est une entente fédérale-provinciale de 30 millions de dollars, annoncée le 8 mai 1986, et destinée à améliorer la qualité du sol et de l'eau dans le Sud-ouest de l'Ontario.

SES BUTS

Les deux buts de PAMPA sont: en premier lieu de réduire de 200 tonnes par an d'ici 1990 le déversement dans le lac Erie de phosphore provenant des terres agricoles, et de maintenir ou d'accroître la productivité agricole du Sud-ouest de l'Ontario, en réduisant ou en empêchant l'érosion et la dégradation du sol.

SES GRANDES LIGNES

L'entente entre le Canada et les États-Unis sur la qualité de l'eau des Grands Lacs prévoyait de réduire de 2 000 tonnes par an la pollution due au phosphore dans le bassin du lac Erie. PAMPA fait partie de cette entente qui réduira cette pollution de 300 tonnes par an — 200 tonnes provenant des terres agricoles et 100 tonnes provenant de sources industrielles et municipales.

VOLUME IV

AN ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF THE TILLAGE 2000 PROGRAM IN ONTARIO

Prepared for:

Agriculture Canada for the Soil and Water Environmental Enhancement Program

By:

Deloitte & Touche Management Consultants
Guelph, Ontario
October 1992

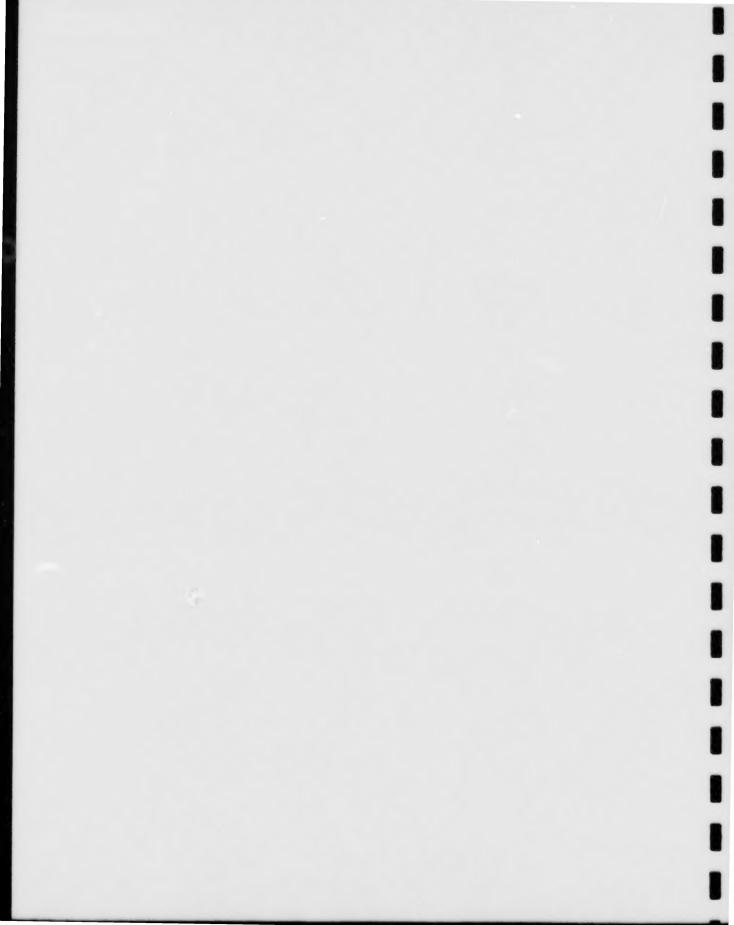


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains an evaluation of the costs and returns associated with a range of conventional and conservational tillage practices demonstrated in the Tillage 2000 program.

The analysis incorporated results from 1986 to 1989 for corn, soybeans, wheat and spring grains produced in southwestern Ontario. The major findings of this study are two-fold:

- No-till and reduced tillage practices are financially competitive with conventional tillage practices in corn and winter wheat but less competitive in soybeans and spring grains.
- 2. No-till provides producers with potential for significant labour savings and equipment cost savings when used in corn. Specifically, the net returns per hour are significantly higher than either conventional or reduced tillage practices. This means that no-till cropping operations would be most valuable on farms with high opportunity costs to labour.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Deloitte & Touche would like to express their appreciation to OMAF and to Doug Aspinall in particular for providing the necessary data for the research. We would also like to acknowledge the funding provided by Agriculture Canada as part of the ongoing SWEEP project and the support and input from Rick Seguin.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food (OMAF), the University of Guelph, and the Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association have worked in a cooperative effort to develop a variety of soil conservation tillage practices on selected farms in southwestern Ontario, from 1986 to 1989. This program, commonly referred to as Tillage 2000, is part of SWEEP. Detailed data on both inputs and outputs has been compiled for four years on a field and cooperator basis. The nature and type of data collected conforms closely to the data that was collected in the SWEEP Pilot Demonstration Watershed program. The results of this report are utilized in Section 3 of Volume I of this series.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this assignment were twofold:

- to assess the impact of alternative tillage practices on net returns per hectare, and the net returns per labour hour; and
- to assess the financial risk associated with soil conservation tillage practices in relation to conventional tillage.

1.2 SCOPE

This study compares conventional and conservation tillage practices using data derived from test plots in southwestern Ontario. The period of analysis was from 1986 to 1989, on selected crops (i.e. corn, soybeans, spring grains, and wheat). No effort was made to extrapolate these results to other regions of southwestern Ontario, or to whole farm operations.

Data on inputs and outputs by operation were collected and compiled by OMAF. Deloitte & Touche made no effort to verify the accuracy of these data.

1.3 ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

This report represents Volume IV of a seven volume series, consisting of:

Volume I: An Economic Evaluation of Soil Tillage Technologies:

Summary Report

Volume II: Collection and Analysis of Field Data From PDW

Volume III: Field Level Economic Analysis of Changing Tillage Practices

in Southwestern Ontario

Volume IV: An Economic Evaluation of the Tillage 2000 Program in

Ontario

Volume V: An Economic Assessment of the Technology Evaluation and

Development (TED) Program

Volume VI: Watershed Level Economic Analysis of Tillage Practices in

Southwestern Ontario

Volume VII: Macro-Economic Impact Assessment of Soil Conserving

Technologies

This report is organized into seven sections. The first three sections following the introduction, Sections 2.0, 3.0, and 4.0, describe the data used in the economic analysis, the data management system, and data manipulations respectively. Section 5.0 presents the economic evaluation model, and Section 6.0 contains a discussion of the results. Finally, a general discussion of the overall T-2000 results is provided in Section 7.0.

This report also contains an annex which compares the production costs and net returns for the various crops using alternative machinery costing approaches (i.e. purchase price and trade-in value for machinery).

2.0 TILLAGE 2000 DATA BASE

The Tillage 2000 data provided to Deloitte & Touche represents 33 producers over four years and across 6 crops, including the following:

- · corn,
- soybeans,
- canola,
- wheat,
- spring grains, and
- winter barley.

Sufficient data for a meaningful economic analysis was available for only four of the above crops, namely: corn, soybeans, wheat, and spring grains. Information for all other crops was processed into the data management system to test the full data management capabilities of the program, and is available upon request.

A variety of tillage classifications/practices are reported for each field. Upon consultation with OMAF personnel it was decided to classify all tillage practices into one of three categories, thus making the economic evaluation and comparison of alternative practices more manageable and meaningful for interpretation. The three tillage practice classifications used in this analysis are:

- 1) <u>CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE:</u> utilizing fall and/or spring ploughing operations with traditional moldboard ploughs, which attempt to completely overturn the soil and leave little crop residue.
- REDUCED TILLAGE: utilizing tillage operations with equipment that only
 partially overturns the soil and leaves greater amount of crop residue
 compared to conventional tillage (e.g. soil saving).
- 3) NO-TILL: utilizing tillage systems with equipment where there is no incorporation or overturning of crop residue by primary tillage, thus leaving the greatest amount of crop residue (e.g. ridge tillage, no-till, and other non powered strip tillage).

Data was initially provided to Deloitte & Touche by Doug Aspinall of OMAF.

From an economic analysis perspective, the Tillage 2000 data (1986-89) can be organized two ways, as follows:

- maintain the "paired" observations, and for each tillage practice combination include only those fields which fall under each category for each year. For example, if comparing the results of conventional vs reduced tillage, only the conventional fields for which a matching/corresponding reduced tillage field is present are included in the average calculation and vice versa. The same would hold true for all other paired comparisons.
- 2) aggregate all field data into either conventional reduced or no-tillage practices and conduct the economic analysis across all fields by category regardless of the existence of "paired" comparisons.

There are advantages and disadvantages of each approach. The paired analysis approach is more useful from a research perspective in that a more accurate estimate of the difference in each paired site specific comparison is provided. However, it is less accurate to directly compare results of conventional, reduced and no-till in a three-way comparison. Specifically, the first approach permits one to answer the following questions:

- How do reduced tillage practices compare to conventional tillage practices?
- 2. How do no-till practices compare to conventional tillage practices?
- 3. How do no-till and reduced tillage practices compare?

By utilizing the second approach, (i.e. aggregate all crop data into three tillage practices for 1986-89), one can address the following questions more appropriately:

4. On average, what can a farmer expect in net returns from no-till practices compared to either reduced or conventional tillage practices, or vice versa?

5. What is the range of variability and potential financial risk associated each tillage practice, if all field results are taken into account?

The disadvantage of the aggregate approach is that more variability in responses is introduced due to differences in soil types and other locational differences. Nevertheless, it is likely that farmers would be more interested in answers to questions 4 and 5 above. Moreover, presentation in this format provides a broader range and more conservative set of results perhaps more typical of the range of outcomes to be achieved by prospective users of the various tillage practices.

All Tillage 2000 input/output data sheets were reviewed by Doug Aspinall, coordinator of Tillage 2000, to ensure proper interpretation and to review and update missing data files. Deloitte & Touche did not attempt to verify the accuracy of the reported data, rather to ensure that data files were complete.

The results are presented in aggregate format with paired results for corn.

3.0 DATA INPUT AND MANAGEMENT

The data management system designed by Deloitte & Touche to coordinate and manipulate large volumes of field level information from SWEEP was utilized for this task. This data management system was generated with DBASE III¹. All field level information from Tillage 2000 was coded and key-punched manually into computer files. The following data files were constructed upon completion of this exercise:

- General farm information including farmer name-code, crops grown, acreage, and location.
- Machinery inventory including farmer name-code, machine brand and model, horsepower where relevant, fuel type, age of machine, purchase price, year purchased, unit width if relevant, average annual use, and expected life.
- Operations performed by date, kind of operation, type of labour used, time required to complete operation, and amount of fuel used.
- 4) Machines used by operation listing of machinery use by operation as a basis to determine operation costs.
- 5) <u>Material inventory</u> description of type and quantity of material used per operation by field.

The above data files can be printed in report format as requested.

The file structures and their descriptions are provided in the second annual SWEEP report (April 1988).

4.0 DATA CALCULATIONS/MANIPULATIONS WITHIN DBASE III

Within the data management system, several calculations were made based upon the imputed data. The first calculations were tractor and machinery costs per hour. These calculations were dependent on a series of previous calculations including: depreciation, interest, insurance and housing, and repairs and maintenance. All calculations were based upon the most recent guidelines outlined in "Cost of Owning and Operating Farm Machines", OMAF Agdex 825, June 1984.

The data used for these calculations were:

- purchase price, as provided by Tillage 2000 cooperators;
- age or year when purchased;
- interest rate of 12%; and
- estimated total annual hours of use for all farm operations.

In a second machinery cost calculation an alternative to "purchase price" for all tractors and machinery was utilized, namely: "current market value" or "trade-in value". This was done for two reasons. First, there was a wide variation in the type/cost and age of equipment used by cooperating farmers in Tillage 2000. This resulted in significant variation in machinery costs per acre as reported in previous OMAF publications of Tillage 2000 economic analysis results. Specifically, a farmer using a relatively old complement of farm machinery could obtain different net return results from various tillage practices compared to another farmer with a new machinery complement, simply based upon the cost of conducting the same operations.

Consequently, an alternative method was required to account for these differences in machinery complements between farmers. For example, older equipment was valued at current market values using the Official Guide of current market values for tractors and machinery published by the Retail Farm

Equipment Dealers Association. These new current market values were used in place of purchase price and assumed to be in year 1 of use, hence depreciation costs were determined in all cases. A similar process was conducted for newer equipment. This resulted in a narrowing of the cost spread between new and older machinery complements².

Second, we believe that using current market values for machinery provides a better approximation of the "opportunity cost" of performing the operations. In this sense, it provides a more realistic cost comparison and decision making framework for farmers to consider. The impact of this alternative approach was to lower the machinery cost component somewhat and narrow the range of cost variability between farms.

Other data calculations conducted within DBASE III were:

- sum of fuel use by operation;
- sum of hours to complete each operation; and
- total material costs per field categorized by: herbicide, seed, fertilizer, insecticide, and other.

All data calculations within DBASE III were conducted to provide direct input into the financial analysis component of this study. The methodology for the financial analysis is presented in the next section.

The reason for this is that the OMAF guide to calculating farm machinery costs uses the straight line method of depreciation, which tends to accentuate the farm machinery cost differences between new and older equipment.

5.0 THE ECONOMIC EVALUATION MODEL - FIELD LEVEL

Within SWEEP, the overall economic evaluation is comprised of two elements:

- 1) Financial simulation of field and farm level impacts; and
- Financial optimization using math programming to indicate the optimum mix of resources for maximum net farm returns.

The intent of this exercise is to conduct a financial simulation of field level impacts resulting from the application of three broad types of tillage practices. Specifically, the objective is to examine the net economic impacts associated with alternative tillage practices, using the following measurements:

- 1. net returns per acre; and
- 2. net returns per labour hour.

To facilitate this quantification, partial budget models were constructed within IFPS (Interactive Financial Planning System). A unique, yet similar IFPS model was constructed for each of the four crops by each of the two machinery valuation methods (purchase price and trade-in value).

The financial analysis is comprised of the following components:

- The machinery and/or custom costs associated with conducting fall, spring or harvest operations per field.
- b) The material costs (MA) per field. (Each field represents either one of the following tillage practices: 1-conventional tillage; 2-reduced tillage; and 3-no-tillage.)
- c) Fuel costs per field.
- d) Paid labour costs (LC) per field.

- e) Total costs (TC) per field, including all the above, (i.e. total variable costs and machinery/tractor or custom costs associated with field operations only).
- f) Total time (hours) to complete all operations.
- g) Crop yield and total revenue per acre.
- h) Net margin on a per acre basis 2 measures:
 - 1) Revenue minus total costs (TC); and
 - 2) Revenue minus material costs (MA).
- i) Net return per labour hour, (including labour costs).

6.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Tillage 2000 data was aggregated into 7 crops across 4 production years. In addition, the cost of machinery for operations performed was calculated two ways, as previously outlined in Section 4.0. Consequently, 14 crop models were generated for this analysis. This section reports the results of the comparison of net returns per acre between alternative tillage practices for each crop in a static partial budget analysis.

6.1 COMPARISON OF NET RETURNS BETWEEN ALTERNATIVE TILLAGE PRACTICES

This section summarizes results from the comparison of net returns between alternative tillage practices within a partial budget framework and analysis. Results are presented by crop, separately, for each of the following tillage practices:

- 1. Conventional Tillage
- 2. Reduced Tillage
- 3. No-Till

Results for all crops are presented utilizing the aggregate ("unpaired") approach to organizing the field input-output data.

6.1.1 Grain Corn

Field scale input/output data for corn was the most common and was provided from 27 cooperators from 1986 to 1989 as follows:

1. Conventional	<u>1986</u> 8	<u>1987</u> 12	<u>1988</u> 5	<u>1989</u> 7	TOTAL 32	
2. Reduced Tillage	12	14	7	10	43	
3. No-Till	6	11	7	10	34	
Total	26	37	19	27	109	-

In total, data from 109 corn fields were provided. In most cases, participating farmers had side-by-side comparisons of either conventional and reduced tillage systems, or conventional and no-till systems, or reduced tillage and no-till systems. In only a few exceptions were side-by-side comparisons conducted for all three at once. Moreover, only a few cooperators participated for all four years with exactly the same tillage comparison. Consequently, the field input/output data is highly variable within tillage practice categories, when the data is organized in this way.

The net returns per acre (revenue - total costs) from no-till exceeds the net returns from conventional and reduced tillage, using the purchase price method for valuing farm machinery (see Tables 6.I and 6.2). Using current market values (or trade-in values), net returns from no-till were equivalent to conventional tillage and exceeded reduced tillage by \$14 (Table 6.2). The use of trade-in values to calculate depreciation charges reduced net return per acre for no-till relative to conventional by \$12 per acre.

The marginal analysis criteria does not account for the opportunity cost of labour, yet is often the most cited result and criteria for adoption in many other studies. The net returns to labour, (net returns including paid labour costs divided by total hours), indicates that no-till exceeds both conventional and reduced tillage by approximately \$100/hour and \$75/hour respectively, using current market value for machinery. This means that, on average, a corn producer should choose no-till practices, particularly if producers have a high opportunity cost of labour. For many corn producers, this evaluation criteria may be most important for the following reasons:

- 1. It may provide them an opportunity to buy, rent and farm more land.
- It may provide an opportunity to devote more time input into other enterprises or activities including leisure.
- It may provide an opportunity to avoid labour availability or performance problems.

When considering returns to material costs per acre (alone), conventional tillage practices exceeded the results for no-till. This occurs because material costs tend to be higher with no-till and the yields measured in this program tended to be lower compared to conventional tillage.

The results from similar analyses for each year, using trade-in values for machinery are presented in Tables 6.3 to 6.6. Given only four years data, it is not possible to identify any discernable trends. It is interesting to note that in 1988 when growing conditions were very dry, returns to no-till were below those of both conventional and reduced tillage practices. In the first three years, net returns per acre to reduced tillage practices were marginally higher than other tillage practices. However, in the last year, net returns per acre to no-till were significantly higher. It is of interest that in all four years, conservation tillage practices resulted in the highest net returns per acre.

The returns to labour, ([Revenue - TC]/Total hours), were significantly higher for no-till in 1986, 1987, and 1989 compared to conventional and reduced tillage practices. Yet in 1988, they were significantly lower than the alternatives, again, largely due to lower yields as a result of drought conditions.

Table 6.1 Comparison of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for Alternative Tillage Practices On Grain Corn, Combined for 1986 to 1989, Using Purchase Price for Machinery Calculations

		Grain Corn	
	AVERAGE 1 (Conventional)	AVERAGE 2 (Reduced)	AVERAGE 3 (No-Till)
		(dollars per acre)	
Cost of Conducting Operations:		Average 1986 - 89	
Fall Operations Spring Operations Harvest Operations	21.07 46.62 79.93	10.94 43.41 79.28	1.32 31.21 77.91
SubTotal:	147.63	133.63	110.44
- Fuel Costs (FC) - Labour Costs (LC)	2.38 13.66	1.84 10.51	1.20 7.74
Material Costs (MA):			
Seed Fertilizer Herbicide Insecticide	29.17 51.25 23.55 3.28	29.18 51.63 25.51 3.45	29.93 54.04 28.84 1.58
SubTotal:	107.25	109.76	114.63
Total Costs (TC):	254.88	243.39	225.08
Total Hours	1.36	1.06	.77
Yield (bu/acre)	121.51	117.21	118.12
Crop Price (\$/bu)	3.25	3.25	3.25
Total Revenue	394.92	380.95	383.88
Margin:			
Revenue - MA Revenue - TC (Revenue - TC)/Total Hours	287.66 140.04 102.97	271.18 137.55 129.76	269.25 158.80 206.23

Table 6.2 Comparison of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for Alternative Tillage Practices On Grain Corn, Combined for 1986 to 1989, Using Trade-in Value for Machinery Calculations

		Grain Corn	
	AVERAGE 1 (Conventional)	AVERAGE 2 (Reduced)	AVERAGE 3 (No-Till)
		(dollars per acre)	
Cost of Conducting Operations:		Average 1986 - 89	
Fall Operations Spring Operations Harvest Operations	14.75 38.05 72.62	8.72 35.19 71.97	1.17 26.93 71.89
SubTotal:	125.41	115.81	99.99
- Fuel Costs (FC) - Labour Costs (LC)	2.38 13.66	1.84 10.51	1.20 7.74
Material Costs (MA):			
Seed Fertilizer Herbicide Insecticide	29.17 51.25 23.55 3.28	29.18 51.63 25.51 3.45	29.93 54.04 28.84 1.58
SubTotal:	107.25	109.76	114.63
Total Costs (TC):	232.66	225.65	214.62
Total Hours	1.36	1.06	.77
Yield (bu/acre)	121.51	117.21	118.12
Crop Price (\$/bu)	3.25	3.25	3.25
Total Revenue	394.92	380.95	383.88
Margin:			
Revenue - MA Revenue - TC (Revenue - TC)/Total Hours	287.66 162.25 119.30	271.18 155.30 146.51	269.25 169.26 219.82

Table 6.3 Comparison of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for Alternative Tillage Practices On Grain Corn, For 1986, Using Trade-in Value for Machinery Calculations

		Grain Com	
	AVERAGE 1 (Conventional)	AVERAGE 2 (Reduced)	AVERAGE 3 (No-Till)
		(dollars per acre)	
Cost of Conducting Operations:		1986	
Fall Operations Spring Operations Harvest Operations	13.39 32.12 64.08	8.97 29.55 70.60	1.15 19.09 68.30
SubTotal:	109.59	109.12	88.54
- Fuel Costs (FC) - Labour Costs (LC)	2.10 12.23	1.58 10.08	0.55 5.80
Material Costs (MA):			
Seed Fertilizer Herbicide Insecticide	29.23 42.77 20.89 5.04	28.64 43.50 22.25 3.98	28.26 56.42 27.49 4.77
SubTotal:	97.92	98.37	116.93
Total Costs (TC):	207.51	207.49	205.47
Total Hours	1.22	1.03	.58
Yield (bu/acre)	108.50	108.98	106.70
Crop Price (\$/bu)	3.25	3.25	3.25
Total Revenue	352.62	354.20	346.78
Margin:			
Revenue - MA Revenue - TC (Revenue - TC)/Total Hours	254.70 145.11 118.94	255.83 146.70 142.43	229.84 141.30 243.62

Table 6.4 Comparison of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for Alternative Tillage Practices On Grain Corn, For 1987, Using Trade-in Value for Machinery Calculations

		Grain Com	
	AVERAGE 1 (Conventional)	AVERAGE 2 (Reduced)	AVERAGE 3 (No-Till)
		(dollars per acre)	
Cost of Conducting Operations:		1987	
Fall Operations Spring Operations Harvest Operations	13.02 38.02 80.58	10.72 32.27 77.81	1.29 28.98 84.58
SubTotal:	131.61	120.80	114.85
- Fuel Costs (FC) - Labour Costs (LC)	1.90 12.60	1.37 11.33	1.03 9.32
Material Costs (MA):			
Seed Fertilizer Herbicide Insecticide	28.39 50.66 28.23 2.60	27.52 50.01 27.84 3.16	28.96 51.79 31.10 1.32
SubTotal:	109.88	108.53	113.99
Total Costs (TC):	241.49	229.32	228.34
Total Hours	1.26	1.13	.93
Yield (bu/acre)	136.68	137.58	138.74
Crop Price (\$/bu)	3.25	3.25	3.25
Total Revenue	444.19	447.13	450.89
Margin:			
Revenue - MA Revenue - TC (Revenue - TC)/Total Hours	334.32 202.70 160.87	338.60 217.81 192.75	336.90 222.05 238.76

Table 6.5 Comparison of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for Alternative Tillage Practices On Grain Corn, For 1988, Using Trade-in Value for Machinery Calculations

		Grain Corn	
	AVERAGE 1 (Conventional)	AVERAGE 2 (Reduced)	AVERAGE 3 (No-Till)
		(dollars per acre)	
Cost of Conducting Operations:		1988	
Fall Operations Spring Operations Harvest Operations	12.68 36.83 68.65	3.61 33.74 61.57	2.39 36.45 62.29
SubTotal:	118.15	98.92	101.13
- Fuel Costs (FC) - Labour Costs (LC)	1.81 11.94	1.44 8.17	0.98 8.09
Material Costs (MA):			
Seed Fertilizer Herbicide Insecticide	29.56 52.45 15.91 3.83	30.87 46.54 26.40 5.43	29.77 40.64 22.24 0.82
SubTotal:	101.76	109.24	93.46
Total Costs (TC):	219.91	208.16	194.59
Total Hours	1.19	0.82	0.81
Yield (bu/acre)	101.46	101.70	90.56
Crop Price (\$/bu)	3.25	3.25	3.25
Total Revenue	329.75	330.53	294.31
Margin:			
Revenue - MA Revenue - TC (Revenue - TC)/Total Hours	227.99 109.84 92.30	221.28 122.36 149.22	200.85 99.72 123.11

Table 6.6 Comparison of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for Alternative Tillage Practices On Grain Corn, For 1989, Using Trade-in Value for Machinery Calculations

		Grain Com	
	AVERAGE 1 (Conventional)	AVERAGE 2 (Reduced)	AVERAGE 3 (No-Till)
		(dollars per acre)	
Cost of Conducting Operations:		1989	
Fall Operations Spring Operations Harvest Operations	20.73 45.73 71.57	9.22 47.07 72.70	0.21 22.72 66.79
SubTotal:	138.03	128.99	89.72
- Fuel Costs (FC) - Labour Costs (LC)	3.94 18.33	3.07 11.51	1.94 6.92
Material Costs (MA):			
Seed Fertilizer Herbicide Insecticide	30.18 61.09 24.03 2.05	30.95 67.20 25.56 1.82	32.12 64.48 31.79 0.39
SubTotal:	117.35	125.53	128.78
Total Costs (TC):	255.38	254.53	218.50
Total Hours	1.82	1.15	0.68
Yield (bu/acre)	124.71	109.44	121.58
Crop Price (\$/bu)	3.25	3.25	3.25
Total Revenue	405.32	355.68	395.14
Margin:			
Revenue - MA Revenue - TC (Revenue - TC)/Total Hours	287.97 149.94 82.38	230.15 101.15 87.96	266.35 176.63 259.75

6.1.2 Financial Analysis Results of Corn When Maintaining Paired Comparisons

When conducting the forgoing analysis with the paired data, as described earlier, a significant number of fields were dropped out of the analysis for each pair. Specifically, in the comparison of conventional versus reduced tillage practices, 15 fields were deleted from a possible combination of 75 fields. For the comparison of conventional and no-till practices, fields were deleted from a possible combination of 66 fields. Likewise, for the comparison of no-till and reduced tillage practices, 22 fields were also deleted from a possible combination of 77 fields.

Details of this financial analysis are presented in Tables 6.7 to 6.9 using trade-in values for machinery calculations. Results indicate that the relative difference in net returns per acre between no-till and conventional tillage fields was \$7, compared to roughly equivalent net returns per acre for conventional versus no-till. However, it is not accurate to say that no-till tillage practices generated \$7 more per acre compared to conventional practices than did reduced tillage, because the mix of fields used in each paired comparison contain a large portion of unique fields. Results of paired comparisons between no-till and reduced tillage practices indicate that the net returns per acre are roughly equivalent. However, based on the returns per labour hour, no-till exceeds reduced tillage by as much as \$62.

Despite minor differences in the results between the two data organization approaches, the overall trends and conclusions remain the same. Namely, no-till practices exceed or are at least equivalent to reduced tillage practices based on net returns per labour and net returns per acre. Also, no-till practices generate equivalent net returns per acre and higher net returns per labour hour than those of conventional tillage practices.

Table 6.7 Comparison of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for Conventional and Reduced Tillage Practices On Grain Corn, For 1986-1989, Using Trade-in Value for Machinery Calculations

(Conventional)	
(Conventional)	(Reduced)
(d	iollars per acre)
Cost of Conducting Operations:	
11	986 - 1989
Fall Operations 15.27	10.92
Spring Operations 39.62	36.25
Harvest Operations 75.87	75.66
SubTotal: 130.76	122.83
- Fuel Costs (FC) 2.49	2.08
- Labour Costs (LC) 13.35	12.02
Material Costs (MA):	
Seed 28.41	28.41
Fertilizer 50.60	51.20
Herbicide 25.66	25.19
Insecticide 3.63	4.37
SubTotal: 108.30	109.17
Total Costs (TC): 239.05	231.99
Total Hours 1.34	1.21
Yield (bu/acre) 126.45	122.78
Crop Price (\$/bu) 3.25	3.25
Total Revenue 410.95	399.04
Margin:	
Revenue - MA 302.66	289.87
Revenue - TC 171.90	167.04
(Revenue - TC)/Total Hours 131.62	140.45

Table 6.8 Comparison of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for Conventional and No Tillage Practices On Grain Corn, For 1986-1989, Using Trade-in Value for Machinery Calculations

		Grain Corn	
	(Conventional)	(No-Tillage)	
		(dollars per acre)	
Cost of Conducting Operations:		1986 - 1989	
Fall Operations	13.14	1.35	
Spring Operations Harvest Operations	40.08 77.65	29.71 76.62	
SubTotal:	130.87	107.68	
- Fuel Costs (FC)	2.14	1.18	
- Labour Costs (LC)	13.17	9.33	
Material Costs (MA):			
Seed	29.31	29.30	
Fertilizer	52.35	54.41	
Herbicide	25.04	29.57	
Insecticide	1.69	1.69	
SubTotal:	108.38	115.40	
Total Costs (TC):	239.25	223.08	
Total Hours	1.31	0.93	
Yield (bu/acre)	128.28	125.29	
Crop Price (\$/bu)	3.25	3.25	
Total Revenue	416.90	407.18	
Margin:			
Revenue - MA	308.52	291.77	
Revenue - TC	177.65	184.10	
(Revenue - TC)/Total Hours	135.61	197.96	

Table 6.9 Comparison of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for No-Till and Reduced Tillage Practices On Grain Corn, For 1986-1989, Using Trade-in Value for Machinery Calculations

	Grain Corn	
/	(Reduced)	(No-Tillage)
_		(dollars per acre)
Cost of Conducting Operations:		1986 - 1989
Fall Operations Spring Operations Harvest Operations	6.42 34.75 74.61	0.80 23.58 72.66
SubTotal:	115.78	97.04
- Fuel Costs (FC) - Labour Costs (LC)	1.49 9.23	1.12 6.81
Material Costs (MA):		
Seed Fertilizer Herbicide Insecticide	29.25 51.55 28.76 1.54	29.25 54.10 33.69 1.54
SubTotal:	111.11	118.90
Total Costs (TC):	226.88	215.95
Total Hours	0.93	0.68
Yield (bu/acre)	119.30	117.59
Crop Price (\$/bu)	3.25	3.25
Total Revenue	387.71	382.16
Margin:		
Revenue - MA Revenue - TC (Revenue - TC)/Total Hours	276.61 160.83 172.94	263.25 166.21 244.42

6.1.3 Risk Analysis

To determine the relative variability and risks associated with these practices, a risk assessment was undertaken. The analysis investigated the variability associated with material costs and yields for each tillage practice. From this, the 90 percent confidence interval for net returns on corn were calculated over the 4 year study period (Table 6.10).

Results indicate that the lower and upper bounds of the confidence intervals between no-till and conventional tillage practices for returns to acre are not statistically different. Nonetheless, the confidence interval boundaries of reduced tillage (for returns to acre) are significantly lower than conventional and no-till. This suggests that no-till is not any riskier than conventional tillage practices.

With respect to returns to labour, the boundaries of no-till exceed both reduced and conventional tillage practices. No-till has greater variability than reduced and conventional tillage. However, the large difference in boundaries concludes that no-till, when incorporating risks, is the superior practice when ranking by returns to labour.

Table 6.10 Confidence Intervals of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for Alternative Tillage Practices On Grain Corn, Combined for 1986 to 1989, Using Trade-in Value for Machinery Calculations

		Grain Corn	
	AVERAGE 1 (Conventional)	AVERAGE 2 (Reduced)	AVERAGE 3 (No-Till)
		(90% confidence interva	al)
Net Returns to Acre			
lower bound	139.47	128.67	135.82
upper bound	203.58	189.78	204.39
Net Returns to Labour			
lower bound	102.55	123.72	160.31
upper bound	149.69	182.48	234.00

6.2 OTHER CROPS

6.2.1 Soybeans

Over the four year data period, 18 cooperators experimented with the introduction of alternative tillage practices on 63 fields of soybeans. The distribution of data representing field input/output results over the study period is as follows:

		1986	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL	
 Conventional 	2	2	8	5	17		
2.	Reduced Tillage	4	5	10	5	24	
3.	No-Till	4	3	9	6	22	
_	Total	10	9	27	16	63	•

Compared to grain corn, the amount of field data for soybeans is considerably less, with an uneven distribution over the study period.

Given the scarcity of observations, only the average results for the study period (1986-89) are summarized below in Table 6.11 using trade-in values for farm machinery.

It is evident, in terms of the net returns per acre, that financial returns to conventional tillage exceed those of both reduced and no-till practices by \$18 and \$52 per acre respectively. However, the difference between conventional and reduced (minimum) tillage practices is marginal and may not be statistically significant given the relatively small data set. Clearly, net returns per acre for no-till practices tend to be far below its alternatives. It is our understanding that the main reason for this result is that soybeans are more sensitive to weed competition compared to corn, and with conservation practices, more weed pressure is possible.

Table 6.11 Comparison of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for Alternative Tiliage Practices on Soybeans, Combined for 1986 to 1989, Using Trade-in Value for Machinery Calculations

		Soybeans	
	AVERAGE 1 (Conventional)	AVERAGE 2 (Reduced)	AVERAGE 3 (No-Till)
		(dollars per acre)	
Cost of Conducting Operations:		Average 1986 - 89	
Fall Operations	15.60	8.85	0.35
Spring Operations	31.07	29.90	27.47
Harvest Operations	34.29	34.16	33.47
SubTotal:	80.96	72.92	61.29
- Fuel Costs (FC)	1.86	1.37	0.87
- Labour Costs (LC)	12.14	11.37	8.05
Material Costs (MA):			
Seed	27.02	27.02	27.74
Fertilizer	12.00	11.06	11.63
Herbicide	31.49	36.41	56.35
Insecticide	0.04	0.03	0.00
SubTotzl:	71.55	75.22	95.97
Total Costs (TC):	152.51	148.14	157.71
Total Hours	1.21	1.14	0.82
Yield (bu/acre)	40.10	36.89	33.47
Crop Price (\$/bu)	7.10	7.10	7.10
Total Revenue	284.71	261.90	237.62
Margin:			
Revenue - MA	213.16	186.68	141.65
Revenue - TC	132.20	113.76	80.36
(Revenue - TC)/Total Hours	109.26	99.79	98.00

When considering the returns to labour, conventional tillage practices exceed the returns for reduced (minimum) tillage and no-till by as much as \$9/hour and \$11/hour respectively. Again, this evaluation criteria may be most important for some soybean producers, for the same reasons outlined previously for corn.

6.2.2 Spring Grain

Eight spring grain producers cooperated with Tillage 2000 at various points throughout the study period to generate 28 fields of input/output data. The distribution of data among the tillage practices is presented below:

		1986	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL	
1.	Conventional	2	3	2	2	9	
2.	Reduced Tillage	2	3	4	3	12	
3.	No-Till	0	2	2	3	7	
_	Total	4	8	8	8	28	

Due to the limited number of field observations, only the average annual results combined for 1986 to 1989 are analyzed. The average results for the study period for each tillage practice on spring grains are presented in Table 6.12, using trade-in values for farm machinery only.

Results of the analysis of net returns per acre for spring grains indicate that no-till and reduced tillage practices tend to generate less returns than conventional practices. The net returns per acre for no-till were significantly below the alternatives, by as much as \$73 acre³. In this case, the returns to labour are larger for conventional than reduced tillage and no-till practices.

Although the absolute results for no-till are negative compared to the alternative tillage practices, it would be incorrect to interpret that no-till practices on barley result in a loss of revenue. Rather, the important measure for this and other crops is the relative difference between results among the alternative tillage practices.

Table 6.12 Comparison of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for Alternative Tillage Practices on Spring Grains, Combined for 1986 to 1989, Using Trade-in Value for Machinery Calculations

		Spring Grains	
	AVERAGE 1 (Conventional)	AVERAGE 2 (Reduced)	AVERAGE 3 (No-Till)
		(dollars per acre)	
Cost of Conducting Operations:		Average 1986 - 89	
Fall Operations	11.39	11.01	3.38
Spring Operations Harvest Operations	21.27 28.14	24.32 29.91	23.44 22.33
SubTotal:	60.80	65.24	49.15
- Fuel Costs (FC)	1.63	1.50	1.36
- Labour Costs (LC)	13.99	12.61	8.27
Material Costs (MA):			
Seed	18.87	19.69	17.63
Fertilizer	28.11	25.32	25.88
Herbicide	9.31	14.35	25.86
Insecticide	0.00	0.00	8.71
SubTotal:	56.29	59.36	78.09
Total Costs (TC):	117.09	124.60	127.25
Total Hours	1.40	1.26	0.83
Yield (bu/acre)	49.63	48.42	26.30
Crop Price (\$/bu)	2.70	2.70	2.70
Total Revenue	134.01	130.75	71.01
Margin:			
Revenue - MA	77.72	71.39	-7.08
Revenue - TC	16.92	6.14	-56.24
(Revenue - TC)/Total Hours	11.76	4.52	-67.76

6.2.3

Wheat

For wheat production, 11 cooperators generated 19 fields of input/output data for 1986 and 1989 with the following distribution over the three tillage practices:

4	Conventional	1986	1987	1988	1989	TOTAL
1.	Conventional	2	U	3	4	,
2.	Reduced Tillage	1	0	6	4	11
3.	No-Till	2	0	7	2	11
	Total	5	0	16	8	29

Unfortunately, no field data for 1987 was available for this analysis.

Given the scarcity of observations, only the average results for the study period (1986-89) are summarized below in Table 6.13, using trade-in values for farm machinery only. Results of the financial analysis indicate that the net returns per acre for reduced tillage practices exceed returns from both conventional and no-till practices by as much as \$8/acre and \$29/acre, respectively. Returns from conventional tillage exceed those from no-till by \$21/acre.

Using the alternate economic measure of financial return - returns to labour, the results differ. Specifically, returns per hour for reduced tillage exceed those of no-till by as much as \$5/hour, and exceed conventional tillage by as much as \$20/hour (Table 6.13). Consequently, wheat producers with high opportunity costs of labour would benefit most from adopting reduced tillage practices over conventional practices.

Table 6.13 Comparison of Average Annual Production Costs and Net Returns for Alternative Tillage Practices on Wheat, Combined for 1986 to 1989, Using Trade-in Value for Machinery Calculations

		Wheat	
	AVERAGE 1 (Conventional)	AVERAGE 2 (Reduced)	AVERAGE 3 (No-Till)
		(dollars per acre)	
Cost of Conducting Operations:		Average 1986 - 89	
Fall Operations	15.20	9.56	4.03
Spring Operations Harvest Operations	11.42 27.17	15.58 26.68	16.49 29.19
SubTotal:	53.79	52.00	49.71
- Fuel Costs (FC)	1.09	0.81	0.51
- Labour Costs (LC)	11.83	9.88	6.34
Material Costs (MA):			
Seed	25.47	33.54	33.86
Fertilizer	54.44	54.99	58.34
Herbicide Insecticide	8.14 0.00	3.90	10.03
	-	0.00	0.00
SubTotal:	88.06	92.42	102.23
Total Costs (TC):	141.84	144.42	151.94
Total Hours	1.14	0.96	0.66
Yield (bu/acre)	56.54	59.30	53.75
Crop Price (\$/bu)	3.80	3.80	3.80
Total Revenue	214.86	225.34	204.23
Margin:			
Revenue - MA	126.81	132.92	102.01
Revenue - TC	73.02	80.92	52.29
(Revenue - TC)/Total Hours	64.05	84.29	79.23

7.0 GENERAL DISCUSSION OF TILLAGE 2000 RESULTS

This analysis of Tillage 2000 field data does not consider the effect of soil texture on the success of the conservation tillage system. A detailed analysis is available in the Tillage 2000 1989 Progress Report. The analysis of Tillage 2000 field data for 1986 to 1989 leads to a number of general observations and conclusions, based on the results summarized in Table 7.1.

- 1) The adoption of no-till practices produced equivalent net returns per acre in corn to conventional tillage. Adoption of reduced (minimum) tillage practices produced generally higher yields and higher net returns per acre in wheat. In soybeans and spring grains, yields and net returns were lower for conservation tillage practices than conventional practices.
- 2) Overall, although no-till practices resulted in marginally lower yields and higher input costs per acre, a significant machinery and labour savings with no-till resulted in significantly higher net returns per hour compared to conventional practices in corn and wheat.
- 3) For soybeans and spring grains, conventional tillage practices generated higher net returns per acre compared to reduced or no-till practices, however, the difference between conventional and reduced is marginal and likely not significant given the small number of observations.
- 4) There is perhaps no ideal way to incorporate a calculation of machinery costs into an evaluation of net returns to alternative practices, particularly when comparing field based demonstration plots. For example, the same basic equipment (tractors for example), were used for key tasks in each tillage practice. In an operating situation the individual farmer may well be able to alter his equipment complement to the changed requirements.

Table 7.1 Summary of Yield and Financial Returns to Alternative Tillage Practices for Specific Analysis and Crop Situations

Crop & Analysis Situation	Yield bu/acre	Material ⁴	Gross Margin	Net Returns	Net Returns
		Costs \$/acre	\$/acre	\$/acre	to Labour \$/hour
Corn 1986-1989					
(aggregate data)					
Conventional	122	107	288	162	119
Reduced	117	110	271	155	147
No Till	118	115	269	169	220
Soybeans 1986-1989 (aggregate)					
Conventional	40	72	213	132	109
Reduced	37	75	187	114	100
No Till	33	96	142	80	98
Spring Grains					
1986-1989					
(aggregate)					
Conventional	50	56	78	17	12
Reduced	48	59	71	6	4
No Till	26	78	-7	-56	-68
Winter Wheat (aggregate)					
Conventional	57	88	127	73	64
Reduced	59	92	133	81	84
No Till	54	102	102	52	79

Seed, Fertilizer, Herbicide & Insecticide Costs

Additionally, the calculation of machinery costs was based on an hourly cost calculation. Even if the equipment is used less, the actual total depreciation and financial cost could stay the same depending on the farmer's replacement policy and hence provide a limited saving on equipment costs. If farmers are able to extend the life of their equipment through lower usage levels, then they could achieve lower equipment costs through a no-till system. Consequently, equipment cost savings will depend on each farm situation and no amount of calculation of average or synthesized equipment and cost calculations will determine the impact on machinery cost on each farm situation.

- 5) The results averaged for years 1986-1988 differ from averaged results from 1986-1989 in the following respects:
 - (i) no-till produced the equivalent net returns per acre for corn compared to conventional tillage practices;
 - (ii) conventional tillage produced the highest net returns to labour for soybeans;
 - (iii) conventional tillage produced the highest net returns per acre for spring grains; and
 - (iv) reduced (minimum) tillage produced the highest net returns per acre for wheat.

These differences can be attributed to data alterations and definitional changes.

Last year's results indicated reduced tillage practices resulted in the highest net returns per acre for grain corn. This year's results differ because average yield from no-till and conventional tillage increased while the average yield from reduced tillage decreased.

The average labour used per acre decreased for conventional tillage while the average net returns per acre decreased for reduced tillage for soybeans this

year. These movements resulted in conventional tillage having the highest average net returns to labour for soybeans.

Average spring grain yields from conventional tillage practices significantly increased relative to reduced tillage practices. Hence, average net returns per acre from conventional tillage were higher than reduced tillage in this year's results.

Last year's results indicated no-till yielded the highest net returns per acre for wheat. This year's results show significant decreases in average total costs for conventional tillage and an increase in average yields for both conventional tillage and reduced tillage. As a result, this year's analysis shows reduced and conventional tillage produced equivalent net returns per acre which were higher than net returns to no-till practices.

ANNEX

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS AND NET RETURNS TABLES

- Annex 6.1a Comparison of production costs and net returns for grain corn, using purchase price for machinery
- Annex 6.1b Comparison of production costs and net returns for grain corn, using trade-in value for machinery
- Annex 6.2a Comparison of production costs and net returns for soybeans, using purchase price for machinery
- Annex 6.2b Comparison of production costs and net returns for soybeans, using trade-in value for machinery
- Annex 6.3a Comparison of production costs and net returns for spring grains, using purchase price for machinery
- Annex 6.3b Comparison of production costs and net returns for spring grains, using trade-in value for machinery
- Annex 6.4a Comparison of production costs and net returns for wheat, using purchase price for machinery
- Annex 6.4b Comparison of production costs and net returns for wheat, using trade-in value for machinery



ANNEX 6.1a
COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS AND
NET RETURNS FOR GRAIN CORN,
USING PURCHASE PRICE FOR MACHINERY



CONFAMISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS FOR CORN 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1984 89 USING PURCHASE MARE FOR MACHINERY (Dollars per More)

									COMM F161 DS	9	:	:	2	94	91	7.5	11	-	61
	-	~	-	•	s	٠	-	•	-	=	= :	2	2		:	:		9 6	: 4
	9-1	2-00	1-0	3.0			3-	3-16	3.6	1-0	2.03	3.07	=	3.0	3-66	*	2 83	8	
Operations Costs:																			
	2	*	21 78	:	=	=		=		=	2		=	:	=	=	=		5.39
Cost of rail specialisms			10 11	85.10	36.73	113.33	11.11	38.57	14.09	96.96	23.97	20.88	18.12	31.00	31.52	21.19	21.47	17.25	26.88
Cost of Spring operations				139.72	117.78	11.13	82.66	90.76	78.59	87.18	11.37	11.14	67.13	13.01	17.55	81.78		14.57	69.69
COST OF MAINTER OPERATIONS							160 TK		87.66	174.41	95.34	15.44	154.57	105.41	119.01	110.97	128.67	28.101	19.30
lotal Costs of Operations - Fuel Costs - Labour Casts (LC)	25.57	9.2	2.5	22.		= 5	35	==	==	==	5.5	3.5		5.2	12	22			7 8
Naterial Costs:									:	:	2	2 2	20 68	12.16	13.33	11.11	17.31	17.11	26.20
Seed	07.40		2 S. S.	# # # #	28.88	2 3	H. 12						35.71	15.71	75.67	75.00	27.2	2.2	==
Restricte Insecticide	12.10	12.10	9.6		==	::	2.3	2.5			1	==	:		:	:	•	•	=
Total Naterial Costs (MA)	10.01		07.70	07.70		11.0	135.54	13.54 135.54		165.59	113.62	110.12	3.	3.6	124.W	9.11	11.9	8.9	3.5
	70 37		ST 012 78 78 78 78 70 1	249.65	292.53	274.04 207.91	287.18	25.19			200.96	213.54	275.10	118.49	211.81	212.54	117.64	148.79	178.42
ומנקו ומצוב ווכי					2	8.3	9.8	9.70	8.5		6.55	9.45	1.17	0.05	6.73	9.5	9.3	6.76	1.8
1010		2	113.78	13.3	=	8.1	133.30	132.30	127.58	130.20		134.80	82.48	105.76	136.26	E.3	10.3	120.40	169.30
The Price	3.25			1.75	3.25	3.25	1.25	1.75	3.25	3.75	3.3	1.75	3.75	3.75	3.25	1.75	1.25	3.75	3.75
Total fire from	782.75	2	347.98	340.23	338.86	215.75	(11).73	86'629	H.3	423.15	343.35	97.80	200.50	31.11	112.65	659.73	35.23	2 II	351.78
farsio A: Bevenue - IC	8.39	77.61	**	#	10.00	21.31	16.22	13.0		200	154.39	224.54	M.72	16.6	3.6	20.50	25.05	17.51	275.76
Regio C: Revenue - IIA Regio C: Revenue - (IA + LC)	18.9	19.0	269.12	21.15	31.15	33.5	3.5	37.00	23.62		21.23	3.5	28.59	212.98	38.2	127.54	20.36	16. U	285.E

MITES: Mader each field mader is the tillage type (I-conventional, 2-reduced-till, 3 no till), and year

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS FOR CAME 7-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1946 BY USING PARTICIPANTS, 1946 BY USING PARTICIPANTS, 1946 BY USING PARTICIPANTS (Bailing per Mere)

	2	2	2	22	36	22	32	n	COMM FIELDS	22	*	=	×	2	2	g	#	n	=
		2-89		78-2	3.6	3-10		=	2-16	3.60		•	0.2	3.0		=	38		3.6
Sperations Casts:																			
Cost of Fall Specations		=		15.57	5.46	12.00	:	38.49	10.72			22.55		12.76	=	14.15		11.72	:
Cost of Spring Operations	28.55	12.%	27.48	22.89	14.55	25.50	23.50	13.27	13.27	19.52	27.12	38.78	H.H	H.H	23.62	35.52	29.40	12.98	13.64
Cost of Hervest Operations	11.11			79.78	76.50	18.12	10.34	\$1.00	3.3	44.12	17.61	74.84	75.84	76.82	71.70	17.75	15.11		78.62
Total Costs of Operations - Ford Costs - Labour Costs (LC)	2.5	333	323	153	535	27.22	111	232	355	323	111	222	222	2 - 3 2 - 3	335	2.2 2.2 2.3	====	97.5	3.76
Naterial Casts:																			
Seed	2.2	2 2	2 2 2	8.7.	2 2	**	**	33.46	27.00	23	2 7	28.20	2.2	28.30	10 E	20.00	20.05	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
Resbicide Insecticide	==		1	12.00	12.88	2.0	2 2	::	::	3:							13	25	2
fotal faterial Costs (M)	7.6	159.51	77.77 (59.51 (59.51)10.16	-	110.20	M.78	M.M.	7.6	N.K	X	121.11	128.0	13.0	128.07	M.74	9.9	5.	10.56	3.0
lotal Costs (IC)	176.48	254.85	278.12	216.32	215.01	211.112	218.56	57.49	142.97	233.98	211.00	244.25	215.32	259.86	201.79	39.165	175.39	313.14	319.62
Total Hours	1.78	9.6	9.6	9.50	6.23		=			1.55	1.3	1.54	1.0	1.40	1.20	1.39	6.93	1.3	2.15
rield	162.90	19.38	116.46	115.30		97.911	10.01	112.00	97.88	59.50	M.5	131.70	134.28	132.76	128.38	74.88	87.8	177.10	140.70
Crap Price	1.75	3.75	1.25	1.25	3.25	3.75	1.75	1.25	3.25	1.25	3.25	3.25	1.75	1.75	3.25	1.75	3.75	3.25	3.75
fotal trop levence	23.10	32.73	ET. 1/1 27.773 170.75 10.162	נו.אנ	352.38	04.65	61.10		317.65	173.38	200.63	14	08.15		116.98	240.59	175.50		65.78
largia A: Sevense - IC Ragia B: Sevense - M		3 2 2	13.65	25.25		25.25	25.77 26.03 26.03	S		3.8.2	E 5 5 5	163.77 78.86 28.55		17.22 383.21 287.21	25.55	12.15 10.53	12.2	245.52	38.72
The colorest of the color			11.613																

MIES: Their each field mather is the tillage type (I-conventional, 2-reduced-till, 3 no till), and year COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS
FOR COM 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1966 09
USING PURCASE BATE PRICE FOR NACHINERY
[Dollars per Arre]

	*		=	23	2	3	\$	3	COMM F161.05		•		3	25	23	3	S	3	3
	3-1	3-8	-	3.00	2.00	3.8	1-1			2.00	3.0	3.0		5-89	3.0	3.00	=	5 89	2 89
Operations Costs:																			
Cost of fall Operations	38.73	11.25	27.18	11.38	=	=		=	15.29	6.59			28.28	1.38			19.85	13.72	=
Cost of Spring Operations	38.86	16.89	123.25	123.10	91.19	28.85	16.19	1 .11	13.11	13.11	20.07	12.34	23.0	12.15	15.97	39.38	97.12	0.11	94.19
Cast of Marvest Operations	51.00	69.26	19.34	10.19	59.69	19.00	68.75	11.13	07.12	85.48	10.98	85.00	98.59	77.50	73.30	75.30	105.10		IN.55
Total Casts of Operations - Fire! Casts - Labour Casts (LC)	325	8.25	234.57	21.48 1.11 17.59	8.5 8.5 8.2 8.3	57.	115.24 5.80 7.80 1.80	535	27.2	1.0	126.56 1.83 16.16	2 3 5 2 3 5 2 3 5	17 E	1.7	7==	978	212.15 5.10 16.50	2.54	2.5
Seed Feelillier berbicke Issecticide	28.89 28.89 22.40 22.40 46.34 46.34 55.39 55.39 16.43	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	85.8 8.83 8.53	88.88 8.83 8.23 8.23		2222	7933 788	222	23.25	2355	3.16 3.16 3.16 3.16 3.16	2355	# R R #	8 2 2 3 8 2 3 3 3	2	1221	5055	19.29	2 3 2 2
lotal Material Costs (MA)	72.11	72.11	2.0	2.101		E.3	E. S	9	F. 7	7.	E	M.N	11.11	11.11	13.11	11.11			
lotal Costs (IC)	238.65	77.152 231.72	136.53	336.53 323.44	222.28	221.83	216.73	209.98	218.38	211.98	126.31	20.00	24.33	261.24	239.25	713.61	316.19	285.86	386.78
lotal Nours	1.3	1.31	1.54	1.75	1.02	1.30	6.73	9.61	9.98	1.76	1.4	1.0	1.23	1.0	9.6	9.82	1.65	1.16	1.1
rield	103.00	9.1	122.30	123.40	87.0		91.30	91.16	176.00	175.90	176.00	182.00	179.10	161.28	2.8	154.70	113.78	11.8	2
Crop Price	3.25	1.25	1.75	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	1.25	3.25	3.25	1.25	1.75	3.25	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
fotal Crop Revenue	334.75	215.75	397.48	M.15	269.75	200.33	380.03	210.00	522.50	871.60	572.00	87.112	522.10	N.03	87.00	50.03	38.8	78.15 18.15	35.28
Ragin d: Revenue - IC Ragin B: Bevenue - Nd Sagin C: Revenue - (Na + LC)	14.36 74.40 46.75 77.41 242.41 240.41 235.52 237.47 7 223.41 199.51 274.12 241.59	25.85 26.85	23.25 23.25 23.25	27 E	9.0 14.0 18.0	F 5 5	22.5			359.70 68.80 67.81	36.6 09.6 09.6 09.5	346.8 56.72 59.12	28.28	362.44	28.3 30.3 31.3 31.3	25.24 24.29 275.79	26.11	12.6 13.7 13.7	7 2 2

MIESS: Under each field mader is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced-till, 3 no till), and year

COMPANISM OF PRODUCTION COSTS
FOR COME 1-2000 PARTICIPANIS, 1994 191
USING PROCENCE TAIL PRICE FOR MACHINERY
[Builders per Acce.]

	3	8	3	=	23	3	3	\$	# FILL DS	105	3	5	2	=	u	2	2	C	2
	3-00	1.0	-	3.0	-	3-0	-	2-10	3.0	=	2 86	1.0	2-0)	3.00		8-2	2 88	3 86	
Gerations Coats:																			
Cost of fall Operations	17.73		11.10	9.8	15.31	35.31	17.86	3.41	15.40	11.78	26.69	18.39	8.6	8.8	10.0			15.56	2.14
Cost of Spring Operations	11.10	31.24	34.40	12.65	23.07	54.11	19.85	87.82	0.75	14.41	18.65	31.80	31.89	38.52	28.59	28.59	28.59	18.19	78.87
Catl of Marvest Operations	110.91		11.00	17.75	77.63	15.27	17.59	13.40	98.59	11.11	17.36	07.20	3.6	13.50	78.82	78.82	75.54	3.1	37.18
Total Costs of Operations - Fuel Costs - Labour Costs (EC)	28.73 4.16 12.78	200	-	333	315	1.28	5.2 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.4	22.2	222	2 - 5 2 - 5	1.0 1.0 1.0	128.48	H.H.	2.2 2.2 2.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2	27.5	115.72 11.22 11.38	1.35	28.6 1.0 8.3	3.0
Raterial Costs: Seed Festilites Newbicide Issecticide	2.45.5	5355	22.2	22.22	25.20 27.20 27.20 27.20	2.2 2.2 2.3 2.3 3.1	22.22	222	2.2.2	5555 555	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	9328	9328 831	3378 3378	22.53	32.22	5 E E E	2 2 2 3 8 2 2 3 3 8 3 3 3 8	× 3 × 8
lotal Katerial Casto (MA)	3	16.6	11.14 16.45 17.12 17.12	10.01	55.33	8 2 2	12.0	12.0	15.33 12.09 12.09 10.09 10.34	3		12.74 12.74		12.74 133.44		19.0		72.59	
lotal Costs (IC)	138.97	275.80	219.29	212.12	221.15	228.85	315.34	384.26	288.83	240.00	117.20	261.42	265.88	273.89	26.12	219.15	248.39	251.28	82.415
Total Mours	1.39	0.11	1.43	19.0	2.03	=:	1.0	1.73	9.45		1.48	8.78	1.91	28.0	9.78	n.n	16.91	8.85	0.42
Tield		87.88	109.30	2.01	139.40	133.30	102.90	17.20	152.40	125.38	113.58	176.38	97.161	130.00	121.40	102.40	134.50	103.8	8.81
Crop Price	3.25	3.75	3.25	1.75	3.75	1.25	1.25	3.25	1.25	3.25	3.75	1.75	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	1.75	3.25
lotal Crop Revenue	36.00	26.35	341.00 285.35 355.23 644.63	68.43	63.65	100.23	591.03	575.10	18.55	6.73	3	572.78	622.70	119.65	35.28	442.88	07.03	204.75	351.0
Rangia d: Bevenue - IC Rangia B: Bevenue - NA Rangia C: Bevenue - (NA + LC)		1.52 138.78 132.78	20.11	244.51 128.83 172.71		213.17	279.89 662.34 653.44	271.61 613.81 636.51	207.12 154.86 158.34	25,25	11.48 259.54 246.74	31.54 16.24 12.41	35.75	26.35 66.37 67.52 67.52	221.76	213.45 129.37 122.17	7. 88. 7. 88. 74.59	20.00	239.34

units: Under each field mader is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced till, 3 to till), and year COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION LUSTS
FOR CORN 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1906 NY
USING PURENASE PARE PRICE FOR NACHINER
[Bullers per Arre]

	"	2	2	=	=	28	2	=	50 0111 F 1010		3	=	=	2	=	35	= :	14	> '
	2-10	3-0	# ~	=	1.0	3.0	-	3.8	=	3-16	2 86	3.6	0-1	3.00	2.00	3.87	=	2 86	-
Operations Costs:																			
Cost of fall Operations	15.8	2.44	=	=	1.26	=	23.88		= :	9.8	9.6	=	22.62	38.75	28.25		9.4	9.8	15.2
Cost of Spring Operations	18.79	10.01	16.26	11.34	18.26	11.17	39.00	15.60	38.46	16.31	39.00	24.60	51.12	11.11	19.88	31.8	38.39	26.39	36.4
Cost of Rarvest Operations	\$6.45	55.87	11.01	59.75	88.39	\$7.52	1.19	87.65	M.34	17.69	11.14	72.28	8.41	141.78	134.10	132.72	62.58	19.69	62.0
lotal Casts of Operations - Fuel Casts - Labour Costs (LC)	2.2.	27.7	222	2.23	3.2.	335	12.52 2.53 2.53	3 4 4	325	13.4 1.5 1.5 1.5	335	3==	23.52 8.48 17.38	216.67	21.63 6.28 16.78	6.5	2.78	25.5	2.2
Raterial Costs: Seed Fertiliter Rerbicide	20.00 20.00	222-	2 2 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2.2.2	27.18 19.19 10.79	39.38 59.71	2.22	32.00 22.72 0.00		25.55 17.55 18.75	23.58	2222	23.00 20.00 20.00 20.00	23.00 20.00 20.00	23.00 15.00 10.00	25.25 26.25 27.25 27.25	222	200=	222
intal Material Costs (MA)	97.70	F. 6	10.2%	10.24	15.1	10.20	7	130.22	8.8	2.1	5	=	3	3.1	9.40	1.1	E.5	S	120.0
letal Costs (IC)	189.50	174.46	129.44	157.55	229.18	239.82	258.10	234.74	17.002	214.48	186.53	176.76	328.38	307.35	302.11	259.89	205.00	284.48	211.5
Total Houre	-	9.0	1.53	1.36	1.12	9.49	1.70	9.0	.3	=.	1.13	6.7	1.73	1.74	1.49		9.8		6.9
Tield	117.30	9.1	18.28	95.40	134.10	151.8	= =	138.16	107.10		99.66	E.E	127.88	110.30	129.30	112.60	E).		1.1.3
Crop Price	1.75	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.75	3.25	1.75	1.25	3.25	3.35	3.25	1.35	1.75	3.25	3.25	3.75	1.3	1.23	3.2
Total Crop Revenue	21.1K	37.16	311.15	3.11	6.6	68.75	158.25	(22.0)	350.35	278.75	201.75	23.82	412.75	N. I	63.23	315.75	367.25	5.78	394.2
Rargin A: Revenue - IC Rargin B: Bevenue - IA Rargin C: Pevenue - (NA + LC)	191.77 197.28 09.51 152.58 20.25 273.02 255.89 226.79 1 274.85 247.12 236.59 273.19	197.28 233.62 247.02	25.85 28.85 28.85	152.54 224.74 223.19		251.73 244.42 359.52	28.15 20.59	34.6	255.02	38.38	23.22	20.00 20.00 20.00 20.00	7.6 32.0 14.7	293.47	12.83 12.83 12.83 13.83			2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	28.5

malics: Bader each field musder is the tillinge type (f-conventional, 2-reduced-till, 3 no till), and year CORPORATION OF PRODUCTION (USE):
FOR CONT. 1-200 PARTICIPANTS, 1946 BY
USING PURFACE ANTE PRICE FOR MCHINGE.
[Bollars per Art.]

1.40 2.17 1.40 0.73 2.22 2.22 14.19 1.40		2	-						201	_	1105				
14 14 15 14 15 15 15 15		1-2		~								-			
	Operaliens Cotte:												4		
St.	ind of full Sperations												:		
11.25 12.5	set of Spring Operations	19.82					~	_					F. 3	1.59	-
11, 73 71, 53 14, 73 23, 23 17, 23 23, 24 2	ost of Narvest Operations	11.59										E. S.	3.8	22.59	28.32
1.5 1.5	stal Costs of Operations	111.93			!	1	1		1			23.62	20.00	13.02	70.58
1.57 12.8 2.82 3.84	· fuel Costs	2.59								120.17		11.16	165.88	115.20	104.00
24.57 22.42 22.42 24.45 35.39 75.47 31.41	111 51501 100001									2.5		2.8	2.17	2.62	1.02
18.45 18.46 18.45 18.45 18.45 18.45 18.47 18.47 18.47 18.47 18.47 18.47 18.48 18.45 18.45 18.47 18.47 18.49 18.4	Merial Costs:											2.6		3.5	15.20
13.45 13.4	2	24.57	22.82		38.88	38.88									
	bicide	2.2	3.5		75.50	75.50				3.5	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	28.25	21.25	25.85	25.88
	ect feide	11.72	1 2 2		2 2	28.50				7.40	3.7			= :	28.22
10.78 115.70 116.44 116.44 157.45 157.46 78.44 78.44 78.44 78.44 78.45 65.49 65.40	al Raterial Costs (ma)			-			1	1	1	12.88	12.00		-		
243.73 214.28 291.79 374.44 347.41 215.35 213.24 286.74 179.57 247.38 196.46 180.51 201.49 1			113.7	115.77		=		159.46	78.46	78.48	78.00	97.82	07.50	15.00	15.63
6.79 1.15 6.76 31.21 21.2 24.76 106.73 21.2 26.71 106.57 21.2 31.2 26.71 106.57 21.2 31.2 21.2 21.2 21.2 21.2 21.2 21.2	al Coats (IC)	213 73	2	1					00 00 00 00 00 10 10	88 88 89 89 80 80 80 80	99 99 11 80 91 11	68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68		00 00 00 01 01 01	00
116.78 197.58 15.10 104.08 71.10 15.09 73.70 11.37 11.49 11.52 11.57 11.43 11.20 11.			97.412	K. 163	374.46	30.4	215.35	213.26	286.74	198.57	217.30	196.68	188.51	281.89	3
316.74 109.59 45.10 104.40 71.10 155.00 73.70 194.40 102.70 03.00 75.00 112.00 114 13.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25	al Hours		1.15	1.9	3.35	3.12	19.0	0.53	1.37		0	51	:		
365.70 355.80 276.50 33.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.2	2	110.70	107.50	85.10	=	=	2	:				15.1	3	2.	=
385.74 355.80 276.59 339.30 296.80 276.33 385.10 325.76 346.59 331.77 245.75 380.75 346.80 33 46.26 33 46.39 346.80 33 46.39 346.80 33 46.39 346.80 33 46.39 346.80 33 46.30 346.80 33 46.30 336.30 346.30 33	Price	3.25	3.75	3.25	3.35	1 35	* 6				07.20	=	95.8	112.00	102.00
142.05 141.40 74.59 -25.46 51.33 40.39 74.50 344.50 332.79 344.50 332.79 344.50 332.79 344.60 344.50 340.75 344.60 344.60 344.60 344.50 344.50 344.60	il Cross Brussus	300	1				9.6	7.0	2.2	23	1.75	3.73	3.75	3.25	3.75
142.05 141.40 74.59 -35.16 -51.33 40.90 14.72 146.56 145.73 146.20 73.07 176.24 142.91 142.71 146.72 146.72 146.72 146.72 146.72 176.72 146.72 146.72 176.72 146.72 176.72						28.88					333.78	269.75	300.75	364.88	331 50
247.40 228.41 [51.21 [59.02 [16.00 [10.47 23].44 255.20 240.10 [54.23 289.02 246.5]	In E: Revenue - IC	256.98	38.11			51.33			10		11.0	73.00	128.21		13.61
	IN C: Revenue - (NA + LC)	207.00	17.822	151.21	150.02			110.02	21.6	255.78	285.38	171.19	28.12	264.51	246.47

MOTES: Under each field musber is the tilliage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced-till, 3 no till), and year CONTRACTOR OF PRODUCTION TOSTS
FOR CORN T-2000 PARTICIPARIS, 1996 69
USING PORCHASE BATE PRICE FOR MACHINERY
(Dollars per Acre)

	1 9/1	M6 2	WE 3	98 I 9AY	AWG2 86	90 E3NY	WEI 87	ANG2 87	V63 87	MC1 18	AVG2 89	88 C9AY	4WG1 89	AVG2 89	40C3 B9
Operations Costs:							6 6 6 8 8 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0			•	:			
Cost of Fall Operations	21.67	10.94	1.2	19.51	12.24	1.29	18.63	13.25	1.4	16.74	3.95	2.4	38.13	3	. 2
Cost of Spring Operations	16.62	13.41	11.21	17.44	35.07	29.62	#.H	39.20	34.41	12.59	11.75	11.11	17.09		26.49
Cost of Narvest Operations	79.93	79.28		71.07	17.63	74.65	87.53	65.32	11.50	74.92	68.99	14.37	69.00	=	73.26
Total Couts of Operations	107.63			178.02	124.94	95.96	1	136.77	127 83	131 31	9 311				
- Labour Costs (IC)	2.30	- 5	1.20	2.10	5.5	0.55	2.	1.37	-	=	=		3.8	3.07	- 2
Naterial Costs:				16.43				F	1.12	=	1.1	-	E.33	11.51	6.92
. I	7.17	39.18	29.13	79.23	78.64	28.24		20 00		3	;	:			
Fertilizer	51.75	51.43	24.8	15.77	13.50	24.42	3.8	8.8	21.73	52.45	2.5	17.00		12.75	27.12
asecticide	3.28	1.65	2.5	3.5	22.75	27.49		77.84	3.1	15.91	26.40	11.11	21.03	25.56	31.79
								= -	1.32	3.63	2.0	0.82	2.05	~·	6.3
lotal Naterial Costs (MA)	107.75	10.74	111.60 17.72	11.11	18.37	96.37 116.93 109.86	10.0	25.01	6.0	W. W	10.24		117.35		128.78
iotal Casts (IC)	254.88	203.39	275.00	275.75	223.31	212.89	262.22					203.74	200.05	277.81	228.75
lotal Hours	1.36	1.8	0.11	1.22	1.8	9.58	1.26	1.13	1.33	1.19	0.05	-	1.82	1.15	97
rield	121.51	117.21	21.011	18.59	18.9	166.78	136.48	137.58	128.74	101.44	101.70	38.56	124.71	10.00	121.58
Crop Price	3.25	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.2	3.3	3.75	1.75	3.25	3.25
intal Crop Revenue	34.92	300.75	303.00		354.28		444.19	407.13	450.89	379.75	130.53	294.31	165.32	355.68	395.14
Rargin &: Revenue - IC Rargin &: Nevenue - IA				13.18 23.28	23.83	33.62	10.10	201.02	20.05	7 7 7	16.69	70.75	11.0		23
C: Nevente - (M + IC)	271.0	210.07	261.51	202.00	245.74	221.01	21.12	327 23	177 54	38 716	211 11	100 74	310		

MORES:
Total Costs (IC) = total variable costs + machinesy/tractor costs only
ANG | = the mean result for conventional-tillage fields, 1984-99
ANG 2 = the mean result for reduced-tillage fields, 1996-89
ANG 3 = the mean result for no-till fields, 1996-89

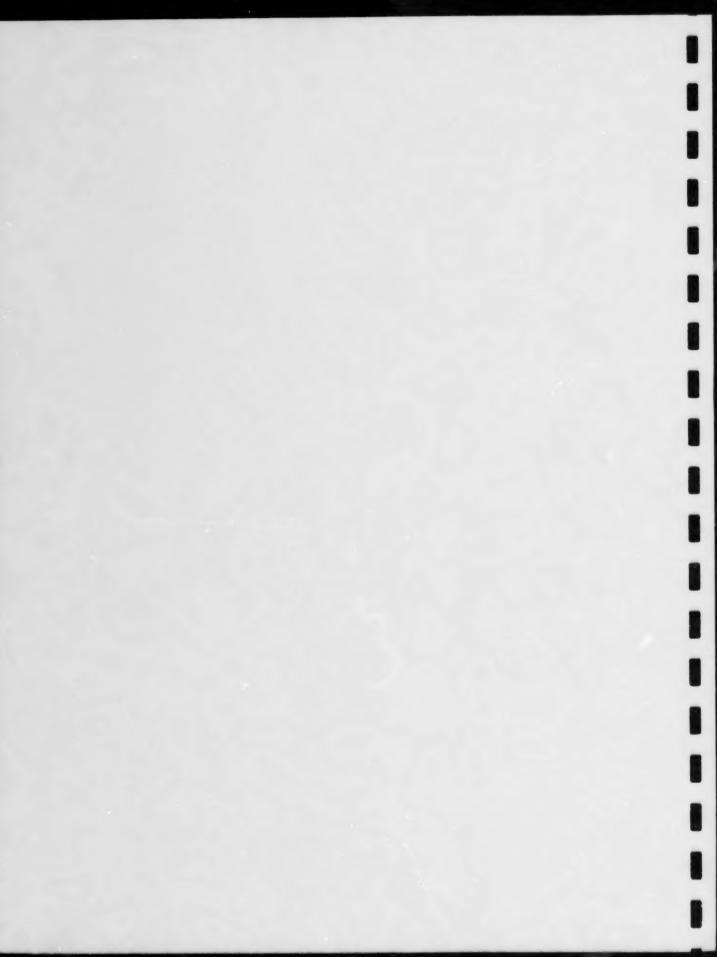


ANNEX 6.1b

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS AND

NET RETURNS FOR GRAIN CORN,

USING TRADE-IN VALUE FOR MACHINERY



COMPARISMIN OF PRODUCTION LOSTS
FOR CONN 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1964 89
USING TRABE-IN FOR NACHINGRY
(Dullars per Acre)

	-	2	-	•	~	•	-	-	6 1111 B2		=	12	2	=	2	2	2	= :	2:
	1-0	2-10	1.0	3-07	-		3-	2-86	3.6	0.1	2 87	3-0	•		3-10	3-66	2.87	3.87	3 88
Operations Costs:																			
Cost of fall Operations	6.73	1.21	13.66	=	38.22	=	=			=			8.8					=	5.64
Cost of Spring Operations	11.11	12.44	16.73	26.79	25.68	99.14	11.39	38.14	13.50	= :	12.91	19.74	11.31	33.31	31.75	21.36	18.18	27.25	24.22
Cost of Narvest Operations	55.85	53.60	11.48	135.75	102.43	16.79	82.66	98.76	78.59	84.45	71.37	74.64	61.43	73.81	87.78	81.78	8.69	14.57	69.69
Total Costs of Operations - Fuel Costs - Labour Costs (LC)	223	73.67 2.88	16.5 17.8	12.54	156.33	3 2 2	11.05 12.05 13.05	111	72.17 9.18 5.00	23.52	2.22	122	16.37 11.78	6.75 6.78 6.78	13.3	E 8.8	128.81	2 3 8	1.22
Raterial Costs: Seed Fostiliter Nerbicide Insecticide	27.48 43.26 32.10	27.48 27.48 27.48		2023		2888	26.20	25.20	20.8	E 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	28.88	22.22	25.75 26.73 26.73 26.73	8.22	2.2	20.20	27.31 13.45 13.45	2.23	2.8.8
lotal Naterial Costs (MA)	10.01 (10.03 07.78 07.78	18.8	6.3		93.10	9.0	135.54	135.56	13.54	105.50	10.42	27	3	93.00	124.74	9.10	96.99	96.99	7.12
lotal Costs (IC)	182.84	174.50	27.38		251.47	200.25	17.61	254.44	m.n	211.13	201.70	212.50	216.98	288.28	211.21	242.83	317.70	148.79	178.63
Total Hours	1.00	0.92	1.70	9.9	1.3	8.95	9.8	9.78	9.50	2.0	9.55	9.45	1.17	8.82	6.93	8.3	8.3	9.70	1.0
rield	87.00	8.8	113.28	113.30	8.8	91.8	133.30	12.38	127.50	130.20		134.88	82.48	105.70	136.20	141.30	10.30	120.40	109.20
Crop Price	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.35	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.25	1.25	3.25	3.75	3.35	1.75	3.75
Total Crop Revenue	282.75	279.50	347.98	348.23				157.79	5.11	423.15	343.35	9.80	20.90	31.11	412.45	69.73	155.23	391.30	356.98
Ragin A: Revenue - IC Ragin B: Revenue - MA Ragin C: Revenue - (MA + LC)	190.71 195.00 130.54 117.91 170.91 170.07 200.12 200.45 140.11 149.47 263.12 271.45	18.58	138.54 288.12 288.12	28.5	# . E . E . E . E . E . E . E . E . E .	35.58 282.41 193.11	153.42 277.67 200.17	•		152.02	155.65	33.58	72.12 221.79 200.59	22.22	11.11 11.11 11.11	216.40 207.54 207.54	258.26	172.51 274.33 287.33	275.78

units: Under each field mades is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced till, 3 no till), ad year

COMPASSIN OF PRODUCTION COSTS
FOR COM 1-2000 PARTICIPANIS, 1964 NO
USING TRANC-IN FOR MACHINERY
(Ballars per Acre)

	8	73	n	13	20	23	28	n	COMM FILLDS		*	=	a	=	8	2	*	4	*
	*		ž	3-86		2-89	-	=	#	3-8		-	3-00	2-0	3.0	#	3.6	-	3.6
Geration Cotts:																			
Cost of fall Operations				12.54	5.40	12.88		12.41	9.4			1.35		8.9		13.62		6.8	:
Cost of Spring Operations	28.99	11.10	27.58	28.93	14.55	25.59	23.50	11.39	11.39	37.10		27.38	29.76	29.76	18.29	28.90	24.51	65.38	82.95
Cost of Narvest Sperations	3.8	63.58	71.13	79.70	74.58	15.12	10.14	51.00	57.00	64.12	19.79	73.24	74.24	15.22	73.38		34.58	19.52	19.79
Total Casts of Operations - Fuel Casts - Labour Casts (LC)	97.45	255	223	555	5==	223	1::	7.00	7.5	2.8	5.3	# - E	3 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 3	E = 5	3.5	2 2 E	325	E	5 7 8 5 7 8 7 8 8
Material Costs: Seed Festiliter Derbicide	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1888	23.50	36.38 26.72 12.86	26.25 26.25 26.25	****	8888		3888	3753	2372	E 25.30 E 25.30 E 25.30	25.25.0 25.75.0 26.75.0	E 25.20 E 27.20 E 27.20	# 3 5 5 2 5 5 5	2 2 2 3 2 2 3 3	2083	2525	****
iotal Naterial Costs (IM)	77.47 159.51 159.51 110.14	15.52	159.51	2	2			3.0	3.1			138.0	13.0	138.0	100.79	10.01	3	10.56	***
lotal Costs (IC)	17.12	256.09	228.22	211.35	215.01	234.32	218.54	153.49	138.0	221.54	286.93	238.86	10.00	242.84	211.16	109.73	163.99	289.31	287.55
Total Noure	9.70	9.40	3.	5.5	6.23	=	9.8	9.76	9.30	9.55	.3	1.5	1.43	9.1	1.20	1.38	6.93	1.3	2.15
rield	102.00	4.3	116.40	115.30		146.40	140.10	112.00	97.80	59.50	61.50	131.78	136.28	112.70	128.38	74.88	54.88	127.10	140.70
Crap Price	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.25	1.75	1.75	1.75	3.75	1.75	3.25	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.75	3.73	3.25	3.75	3.25	3.25
fotal Crop Revenue	331.50 322.73 370.95 374.73	122.73	378.95	274.73		118.45	6.13		317.85	193.30	200.63	128.83	134.15	63.10	116.78	210.50	175.50	113.80	657.20
Nargin A: Revenue - IC Nargin B: Revenue - MA Nargin C: Revenue - (Na + LC)	87.52 52.52 53.52 54.52	25.25 27.22	28.5 28.5 23.5 23.5 23.5 23.5 23.5 23.5 23.5 23	25.25 25.25 25.25	20.25 20.25	346.75	369.63	28.5 28.5 28.5 28.5 28.5 28.5 28.5 28.5	161.38 23.95 23.05	23.25	2.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	2 2 S	### ###	2.25 20.25 2	25.52	8.13 13.13 13.13	2.53	265.52	28.72

MBIES: Under each field number is the tillage type (I-conventional, 2-reduced till, 3 no till), and year

COMPARTISM OF PRODUCTION (DS15) FOR COMM 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1964 DY USING TRADE-IN PRICE FOR MACHINERY (Bollars per Acre)

	25	=	=	77	#	=	\$	=	COMM F161.05		=	3	35	3	23	3	2	# :	> :
	=-	2-86	-	3-80	3.8		2-89	3.00	0-1	2-00	3.07	3.0		4.2	1.0	3.8	=	49-2	8 ~
Operations Couts:																			
Cost of Fall Operations	33.41	12.59	23.50	12.23				=	14.19	5.10	9.8		E.3	2.3	=		15.70	12.38	=
Cost of Spring Operations	31.20	37.86	95.02	14.07	16.91	39.83	36.86	33.07	19.61	19.88	19.16	37.19	8.8	12.55		38.95	57.50	20.97	12:59
Cost of Harvest Operations	53.52	54.86	78.54	71.19	19.95	55.44	55.51	24.07	78.19	15.00	11.97	18.57	12.01	69.38	63.10	67.18	0.0	18.57	= :
Total Costs of Operations - Fuel Costs	835	3 = 5	1	2.27	103.2	15.27	5.9	2.00	12.07	85.55	=======================================	17.7	13.65	10.23	2==	115	5.58 5.58	2.3	Z = 3
Naterial Costs:																			
Seed	28.85	28.89	22.48	32.46	35.55	35.55	34.55	34.53	31.62	37.16	31.62	31.62	13.00	65.28	65.78	8.23	2 2 3		
Nerbicide Insecticide	18.63	0.26	13.72	13.72	¥.=	# = E	# B	==	23.3	23.7	14.20 8.80	2.2					3		
fotal Katerial Costs (MA)	7.11	7.11	2.11 2.11 10.94 10.94	18.18	E.3	E.3	9.1	10, 33 10, 49 10, 49 10, 78 10, 78 101, 35	2.2	8.3		96.78 139.99		13.11	13.11			= :	
Total Costs (IC)	210.47	195.03	211.12	288.26	284.75	196.60	193.80	10.40	202.05	194.33	212.47	200.54	177.44	203.22	M.67	217.23	14.092	258.95	262.32
Total Hours	1.8	1.3	1.94	1.75	1.02	9.38	6.73	9.41	9.96	9.76	=-	9.8	1.23	1.83	3.	9.82	1.65	1.1	2.
Yield	10.0	91.8	122.30	123.40	87.00	= :	91.76	11.98	178.00	175.70	176.88	182.00	170.10	92.191	8.8	154.70	113.90	8.1	2.
Crop Price	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.75	1.75	1.75	3.25	3.75	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.75	3.75	3.25	3.73
lotal Crop Revenue	334.75	275.75	397.48	61.16	269.75	240.33	38.0	23.0%	552.50	571.60	572.0	SH.50	552.02	\$23.90	87.78	20.08	379.10	278.35	272.50
Rargin A: Revenue - IC Bargin D: Revenue - M Rargin C: Revenue - (MA + LC)		71.72 20.22 20.22	124.28 79.72 106.46 120.79 242.61 283.41 275.52 279.09 223.61 170.51 276.12 281.59	728.79 29.89 20.59	65.88 158.02 158.02	5.25	13.35 13.25 13.25	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	30.65 41.72 62.12	175.35	359.53 09.65 654.55	382.56 588.72 491.82	28 78 27 28 38 27 28 38	310.01	36.55	286.19 206.29 275.79	11.37 24.14 24.44	13.7	***

COMPARISM OF PRODUCTION COSTS FOR CORN 1-200 PARTICIPANTS, 1946-89 USING TRACE-IN PRICE FOR MACHINERY [Dallars per Acre]

	*	55	3	=		3	3	3	97 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	9	3	5	2		и	27	2/	2	2
	2-00	3-8	-	3.0	1.0	2-0	1-0	2-0	3-0	=	79-2	1-10	2-10	19-2	=	2-88	3.88	7 07	3.65
Operations Costs:																			
Cost of Fall Operations	15.88		1.8	9.8	17.78	27.78	23.94	17.12	11.11	21.64	11.42	0.0	1.8		9.55	16.3	9.8	7.83	1.31
Cost of Spring Operations	17.31	11.11	28.51	0.0	45.35	17.71	38.85	30.05	34.19	23.05	12.54	28.15	20.15	33.70	26.24	26.24	26.24	17.10	17.95
Cost of Harvest Operations	125.40	17.01	54.12	22.99	75.30	72.94	17.59	93.60	M.59	79.54	74.76	17.01	8.3	9.00	15.24	15.24	72.86	67.48	78.58
Total Costs of Operations - Fuel Costs - Labour Costs (LC)	355	10.65 1.85 1.38	323	71.89 6.10 6.10	2	17.8	3-8	1.38	131.12 0.02 4.59	1.52	1.0	128.26 1.26 7.80	121.65	97.6	5.5.5	1.25	100	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	3 3 R
Material Costs: Seed Fertiliter Merbicide Innecticide	27.21	232	25 55 55 5 55 55 5 55 55 5 55 55 5 55 55 5 55 5 5 55 5 55 5 5 55 5 55 5 5 55 5 55 5 5 55 5	25 55 E	25.25 27.25 27.25 27.25 27.25	8.2 8.2 8.2 8.3	8 8 2 8	8.82.5	22.22	2323	5.35.8 5.55.8	3378	3378	3353	3555	3 E 2 E	8 E E E	27.19	22.22
fotal Naterial Costs (MA)	111.04 145.45 127.02 127.02	16.65	127.00	127.02	1 10	8.33	13.0	132.09	3	100.30	7.00	122.74	H. CO N. SO N. SO N. SO. M. SO	122.74		133.43		92.59	1 T
lotal Costs (IC)	97.662	256.38	214.27	202.71	703.77	202.49	292.47	287.29	275.51	222.99	250.26	253.00	257.59	243.34	213.19	241.87	241.49	284.73	201.65
Total Hours	1.29	0.72	1.63	19.0	2.63	1.98	0.0	6.73	9.45	1.3		0.70	9.91	0.05	9.78	6.72	16.91	0.05	29.0
Yield	11.10	87.80	19.3	140.50	139.40	133.30	182.99	177.28	152.60	125.30	113.50	176.30	97.161	97.81	121.60	112.10	134.50	103.00	108.00
Crop Price	3.25	3.25	3.2	3.75	3.3	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	1.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.75
Total Crop Revenue	361.00 285.35 355.23 (56.63	285.35	155.23	156.43	63.05	(33.23	594.43	875.99	113.15	(0).23	360.00	572.78	622.70	419.45	395.20	462.80	107.13	311.75	351.8
Nargin A: Revenue - IC Nargin B: Revenue - IM Nargin C: Revenue - (IM + LC)	258.84	29.05 139.70 132.70	207.41	253.72 328.81 372.71		377.90	301.96 462.34 653.64	288.41 403.81 436.51	229.44 354.86 359.36	297.89	259.54	319.38	365.11	356.11 486.71 478.51	24.74 25.74 25.78	228.93 329.37 322.17	195.64 303.69 294.59	242.16	239.39

MOSES: Under each field masher is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced till, 3 no till), and year

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS FOR CHIN 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1964-89 USING TRADE-IN PRICE FOR NACHINERY (Dollars per Acre)

	"	2	2	=	=	28	=	=	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	110	9	=	=	2	*	24	2	26	2:
	10-2	3-0	3-80	3.8	0-1	3.07	9-1	3.8	3	2-86	2-16	3.65	1.0	10-2	2.07	3-87	8 -	98-2	1.0
Operations Costs:																			
Cost of fall Operations	9.72	2.50		9.8	4.8	9.8	16.14		1.91	4.22	6.22		79.31	28.69	24.48	97.0	2.87		9.83
Cost of Spring Operations	13.47	12.77	17.24	7.69	14.42	12.80	15.41	12.23	89.66	12.22	25.96	22.59	16.86	18.54	15.10	27.70	22.59	22.59	19.87
Cost of Harvest Operations	12.57	41.79	58.25	58.09	88.39	97.52	75.86	74.88	16.31	49.69	19.69	59.36	117.39	13.30	27.701	104.52	55.56	29.67	55.65
lotal Costs of Operations - fuel Costs - Labour Costs (IC)	323	8.3. 8.3.	8.28	57.78 0.86 3.60	10.44	E.32	1.63	323	126.65 2.65 13.00	2 5 E	95.22 	7.8	172.77 0.48 17.30	9.62 17.6	6.28 16.98	9.79	27.78	2.26 2.54 0.40	92.78 2.16 9.16
Raterial Costs: Seed Fertilizer Perbicide	25.58	2.5.2	28.2.2	2.5.5	27.18 18.39 18.71	28.58	# = # # # # # # # # # # # # #	22.72 22.72 0.80	25.75 8.75 8.55 8.55 8.55	828	36.75	25.25	23.91 15.16 37.02	23.5 15.10 17.00	23.73 23.78 13.77	23.22	2888	2888	38.82
fotal Material Costs (MA)	97.90 97.90 60.24 63.25	97.78	10.26		115.34	126.33 (13.66		138.72	6.9	2.8	6.10	8.	3.	9.8	9.	98.17	2	5	128.88
lotal Costs (IC)	162.20	155.04	188.76	11.8	223.80	236.65	231.88	225.32	288.78	194.85	177.15	8.10	283.45	273.28	268.38	228.39	19.161		221.50
lotal Hours	1.8	0.67	0.53	9.38	6.73	6.49	1.70		1.30	=	1.13	9.79	1.73	1.74	1.69	10.0		=	
rield	117.36		98.20	95.40	134.00	151.00	141.88	130.10	107.00		99.66		127.00	110.20	129.38	112.60	113.80		121.30
Crop Price	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.25	3.75	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.75	3.23	3.75
lotal Crop Revenue	30.23 371.00 319.15 310.05	371.00	319.15	3.00	435.50	618.75	150.25	422.03	358.35	128.75	321.75	320.25	412.75	304.15	(20.2)	365.95	347.25	7	34.73
Rasgin A: Revenue - IC Rasgin B: Revenue - IA Rasgin C: Revenue - (NA + LC)	218.78 283.25 274.65	216.76 273.62 267.12	23.35	226.79	212.56 320.16 312.96	254.18 364.42 359.52		197.50 204.61 276.21	248.42	246.33	239.62	28.37	129.30 322.07 364.77	279.47	151.84 329.55 312.65	26.78	258.88	28.85	26.20

MOIES: Onder each field number is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced till, 3 to till), and year

COMMISSIN OF PRODUCTION COSTS FOR CORN 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1904 BY USING TRANS-IN PRICE FOR MICHINERY (Bollars per Acre)

	2	11	2	2	=	=	281	=	100	-	=	•	=	•
	2-07	-	3-8	=	3.89	2.09	3-8	=	3-16	3-8	=		-	3.6
Operations Conta:														
Cost of fall Operations	8.	7.91	2.84	50.19	38.48	2.65	2.65	1.8		= .	16.70	16.30	9.4	=
Cost of Spring Operations	38.48	25.83	28.35	58.38	64.73	20.37	18.31	27.78	31.90	12.54	25.25	28.83	19.79	26.44
Cost of Hervest Operations	58.09	58.95	#.	63.20	\$4.59	31.68	31.68	75.12	11.13	19.62	10.19	\$2.66	75.12	70.41
lotal Costs of Operations	14.57	10.00	72.38	171.69	155.72	3	52.84	11.3	1	124.83	=:	97.39	1	97.65
- Labour Costs (LC)	1.8	2.5	3.5	33.26	31.28	-5	2.38	13.70		15.20	15.78	1.3	1.6	15.20
Laterial Costs:	24.53	9 00	9.0	*		37.45	57 76	* **	2	26.89	26.25	2 2	8	2
fertillier Terbicite	2.2	32.5	3 2 2	22	22	2.0	3.0	1.1	E 3	1.1	Z = 1	2 2	;:	2.8
nsect leide	14.72	11.72	11.71	=	=	=	=	12.80	12.80	12.88	=	=	=	
iotal Naterial Costs (IM)	128.88	115.71	115.77		=	159.46	13.15	78.00 78.00		3.	9.0	0.0	5.8	6.0
letal Costs (IC)	125.33	19.43	18.0	119.77	31.18	213.54	R.115	113.17	188.24	202.43	107.76	100.62	198.28	182.60
Total News	4.9	1.15	9.9	3.32	3.12	6.67	6.53	1.39	1.89	1.52	1.57	1.63	1.2	1.6
Tield	110.70	189.50	65.10	87.8	91.10	85.88	91.99	99.46	18.8	102.70	81.0	95.88	112.00	102.00
Cros Price	3.75	3.25	3.25	1.75	3.25	3.35	1.75	1.75	3.75	1.75	1.25	3.75	1.75	3.25
Total Crop Revenue	385.78	355.88	276.59	119.38	296.88	276.25	305.10	323.70	21.5	333.78	269.75	388.75	31.18	82. ICE
Rargio A: Bevenue - 10 Bardio B: Bevenue - M	3.5	154.25	3.5		1.7				154.26	25.38	F. E.	128.73	173.86	10.00
gin C: Bevenue - (NA + LC)	207.00	228.61	151.21	159.02	. 111	110.00	110.12	21.46	255.28	240.10	154.23	287.652	264.51	231.20

MOTES: Under each field number is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced till, 3 no till), and year

COMPANISM OF PRODUCTION LUSTS FOR CORN 1-2000 PARTICIPANIS, 1904 BY USING TANDE-IN PRICE FOR MACHINERY (Boilars per Acts)

	34	MK 2	M6 3	98 1901	ANG2 86	MK2 84	/8 15/19	NW62 B7	100 EDW	B 1989	AVG2 88	86 C9W	49 1509	4062 89	VMC3 89
Operations Costs:															
Cost of fall Operations	11.75	1.72	1.17	13.39	8.97	1.15	13.62	10.72	1.39	12.48	3.61	2.39	28.73	1.22	0.21
Cast of Spring Operations	38.85	15.19	26.93	32.12	29.55	19.89	38.82	11.11	28.98	36.83	33.74	36.45	62.73	0.0	22.22
Cost of Harvest Operations	72.62	11.97	71.89	87.19	78.66	68.38	86.58	77.01	87.58	59.89	11.57	62.39	71.57	72.70	66.79
Total Costs of Operations	125.41	115.88	11.11	189.59	109.12	18.84	13.161	120.00	111.85	118.15	98.92	E. E.	130.63	128.99	9.72
- Fuel Costo - Labour Costo (IC)	3.6	= 5; = =	7.74	2.10	2 2	5.5	12.6	==	27	==				1 5	
Material Costs:							;	5	;	2		2 %	=	*	12.12
	17.17	1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03	2.2	27.22	2.5	2 2	2 2	20.00	2.7	22.65	3	-	=	0.38	3
Fest III zer	22.62	23.22	78.88	30.00	22.23	17.00	28.23	27.81	31.16	18.91	28.40	11.21	21.03	25.55	F. 1
Insecticide	1.28	3.6	1.55	5.81	3.98	1.11	5.40	3.16	1.32	3.63	5.03	9.85	2.65	2.	2
ial Costs (M)	10.25	194.74 111.63	9	77.77		116.9		2	10.1	M. M.	2.00	93.66 117.35		15.53 [28.78	128.78
lotal Costs (IC)	272.44	225.45	211.42	207.51	207.19	205.47	241.49	229.32	228.84	219.91	288.16	194.59	255.38	28.53	210.50
lotal Hours	7.	1.6	1.0	1.22	1.63	0.50	1.26	1.0	1.93	1.19	0.05		1.12	1.15	07.0
Tield	121.51	117.21	110.12	18.5	100.70	106.78	136.68	137.58	138.74	11.46	101.70	35.86	124.71	110.41	121.58
Crap Price	1.75	3.25	3.25	1.25	3.75	1.75	3.75	1.75	1.75	1.25	1.25	3.75	1.75	3.75	3.25
Total Crop Revenue					354.28					229.75	330.53	21.31	105.72	355.40	38.11
	36 671	100 30	44	**	114 70	4.60		217.01			12.34	11.11	10.91		176.63
Earlin At Revenue - IL	20.78	271.10	20.75	254.70	255.80	229.84	334.32	3	334.98	117.19	221.20	20.05	20.50	230.15	244.35
C: Bevense - (NA : 1C)	274.01	210.17	16.145	242.48	265.74	221.84	111.11	111.11	327.58	216.05	113.11	192.76	369.64	218.44	27.12

MAISS:
Total Costs (IC) = total variable costs + machinery/tractor costs only
ANG 1 = the mean result for commentional-tillings fields, 1996-89
ANG 2 = the mean result for reduced-tillings fields, 1996-89
ANG 3 = the mean result for no-till fields, 1996-89



ANNEX 6.2a
COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS AND
NET RETURNS FOR SOYBEANS,
USING PURCHASE PRICE FOR MACHINERY



COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS FOR SATELY PROCESS OF SATELY PROCESS PROCESS OF NACHARITY (Buillars per Acte)

SOTHERN FIELDS

	-	~	3	•	A	-	1		•	=	=	113	13	*	15	91	1	•	2
	2.00	3-0	=	99-2	2-16	3.8	=	2-88	2-88	3.0	1.0	0.2	3-1	3-66	9-	2-86	2.88	3-86	=
Operations Conts:																			
Cost of fall Operations	34.50	11.91	9.8	10.07	= 1	22.46	8.11	12.66	9.8	13.27	7.51	1.51	=	38.88	11.83	12.48	=	1.1	:
Cost of Spring Operations	87.78	23.46	15.40	26.58	26.88	17.43	36.69	17.63	26.69	15.45	15.65	15.45	37.42	76.83	34.36	34.65	38.16	16.31	39.38
Cost of Narvest Operations	58.73	58.29	18.88	36.84	35.02	14.15	16.09	14.52	13.96	12.51	12.31	22.46	59.65	28.82	28.12	55.58	51.03	58.54	54.96
lotal Costs of Operations - Ford Costs - Labour Costs (LC)	223	#24 #24 #1.11	73.98	73.49	20.13	2.3	E.S. II.	355	\$ 0.0	SI.09 12.88	6.0	6.22	222	134.23 2.45 15.30	2.5. 1.5. 1.5. 1.5. 1.5. 1.5. 1.5. 1.5.	1.07	515	1.48	2 3 3 2
Naterial Costs: Seed Fertilize Perbicide Insecticide	15.70 17.46 16.27 6.89	35.78 17.86 16.27 8.89	35.76 27.36 29.38	25.25	25.25 25.25 25.25	25. 16.24 18.24 18.34 18	\$2 H B	****	25.19 11.19 12.19	25.5	22 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	25.55 26.55	22.5	3855	1165	27 S	27 58	27.52	27 22
ial Casts (M)	6.61 61.60 62.69 73.78	0.00	12.19		13.70	8.76	12.74	12.74	5.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	6.7	0.0		8	11.85	57.58	14.50
Intal Costs (IC)	25.75	10.01	154.79								12.52	0.0	12.0	36.101	10.21	196.40	178.24	10.10	160.92
lotal Mours	1.12	1.1	1970	0.28	9.0	8.38	1.15	9.76	1.51	1.28	1.70	1.29		35.	1.	1.15	17.1		9.70
Tield	16.48	13.20	11.18	41.10	35.40	31.10	31.88	39.10	38.59	37.88	36.28	37.10	26.80	52.78	58.78	37.88	35.10	39.50	38.48
Crop Price	7.10	7.16	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
lotal Crop Revenue	116.105 93.77 105.00 291.01	11.72	105.81	71.11	252.76	241.24	20.00	11.11	216.55	200.30	287.02	100.00	9	34.17	359.99	202.70	209.21	200.05	30.00
Raegin A: Revenue - IC Raegin B: Revenue - M Raegin C: Revenue - (M + 1.C)	134.31	69.81 23.89 12.79	51.71 22.19 16.09	218.11 218.11 215.31	117.24 179.16 179.16	158.0	0.54 141.32 110.52	43.14 127.55 110.55	62.63 1162.99 97.59	169.84 221.33 289.33	16.58 19.99	78.78 28.38 28.38	2 H H	11.7.11 32.74 31.14	217.73 312.84 382.44	18.65 19.15 19.15	1855.16	22 E	E 58

MONES: Under each field number is the tillage type (I-conventional, 2 reduced till, 3 no till), and year

COMPARISM OF PRODUCTION COSTS
FOR SOTREM 1-2000 PARTICIONALS, 1994 sit
USING PROCNASE POLICE FOR NACHINGET
(Bollers per Act?)

	2	23	22	23	3.6	22	38	n	SOTTE AN FIELDS	16.05	*	=	Ħ	33	=	A	R	A	*
		2-8	7		~	2-88	2-8	=	=		=	2-8	#-Z	1.0	3-00	=		=	3.88
Operations Costs:																			
Cost of fall Operations	27.88	5.29	8.8	8.8	18.58	4.8			2.8		9.05	13.70		18.87		10.37	19.61	8.8	0.0
Cast of Spring Operations	38.00	29.78	17.34	18.98	28.58	28.58	19.49	38.63	16.40	11.21	24.53	57.69	89"10	34.75	24.94	28.82	19.81	28.99	\$2.85
Cast of Rarvest Operations	11.11	31.25	38.71	11.54	35.14	32.12	61.53	38.22	58.98	54.46	18.94	27.15	19.79	19.48	10.00	37.98	38.14	38.95	18.77
lotal Costs of Operations - Fuel Costs - Labour Casts (LC)	8 - 5 5 - 5 5 - 5	65.02 12.1 13.0 14.0 14.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15	222	25.52	# 9 5	57.59 1.65 6.68	8.2 2.8 2.8	72.65	2.15 2.15 2.15	139.57 2.88	11.0 2.65 20.00	124.71 2.35 22.78	11.10 22.63 32.88	222	255	3.59 1.36 12.98	0.20	511	
Raterial Costs: Seed Fertiliter Briblicide Insecticide	7.57 7.68 8.18	# F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	2523	10 mm	2 2 2 3		2 = 9 = 1	2 2 3 3		2 3 2 3	2 3 5 3	2 3 5 5	2 3 3 3	22.45	22.45	22	27.71 12.18 14.18	2.20 8.80 8.80 8.80	27. 1.11 1.11 1.11
fotal Material Costs (NA)	n.o. n.n n.o. n.o	n.n	136.78	0.73	E . S	0.4	115.30 110.02		(8.7) (8.7)	1 11	10.3	11. 23	(C.72 St.23	8.2	970 150		97.0	85.48	12.71
lotal Casts (IC)	153.92	133.54	174.25	118.24	155.35	100.20	196.42	182.07	10.8	10.18	112.72	172.94	235.89	124.33	165.33	11.63.17	155.42	151.55	17.01
fotal Noure	1.0	9.8	6.58	1.11	9.85		n.n	9.0	2.25	1.10	2.88	1.11	2.8	0.1	=	1.3	1.8	16.91	1.18
Tield	28.68	07.00	65.50	36.50	65.30	11.01	34.38	8.11	39.00	33.10	26.90	29.38	7.38	28.88	35.48	28.86	29.88	31.88	34.70
Cross Price	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.16	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
fotal Crop Revenue	81.05 81.05 30.16 M.10	36.96	381.75	29.15	330.15	352.16	20.53	25.34	17.42	235.81	118.79	200.002	51.10	8.81	121.31		285.98	20.00	24.37
Rangia A: Brucone - IC Rangia B: Brucone - MA Rangia C: Brucone - (MA + LC)	20.96 334.16 323.74	24.42 201.88 201.88	17.58 175.55 166.75	# B B	20.00 20.00 20.00						38.27 162.16 172.16				386	15.63 16.28 16.30	8 8 8 8 8 8	155.00 155.00 166.70	13.58

MMIES: Under each field number in the tillings type (I-conventional, 2-reduced-till, 3-so till), and year

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS FOR SATMEAN 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1906 88 USING PONCOASE PRICE FOR NACHINERY [Dollars per Acts]

SOUNCEM FIELDS

		=	=	03	9	= :	8	
Operations Costs:								
Cost of fall Operations	11.76	9.0	34.79	21.15	5.80	7.83	21.75	
Cost of Spring Operations	11.11	38.11	13.58	0.50	52.78	22.02	13.25	
Cost of Narvest Operations	26.13	38.85	07.10	46.70	19.66	16.52	16.83	
lotal Costs of Operations	9.10	25.39	127.39	11.91	102.91	18.30	131.83	
· fuel Carls	1.12	15.0	1.1	1.53	9.95	1.3	0.95	
- Labour Costs (LC)	=	2.8	8.78	7.88	7.48	15.38	17.16	
Naterial Costs:								
	25.80	25.88	21.50	21.59	21.63	38.86	38.50	
Sertilizer	9.77	9.77	11.12	11.11	11.12	17.88	17.80	
Nerbicide	= =	H. H	28.10	28.18	11.79	38.79	38.79	
Insecticide		9.0		9.10			-	
Total Material Conto (80)	15.77	15.71		98.98	107.54	11.12	16.32	
	00	85 48 91 99 90 10 20 20	99 93 14 99 99 15 15	80 00 00 00 00 00	· 电电子电影工作问题, 哪是不是要任何不完全, 经自己有效的经验的现在分词, 经现代的现在分词 化二甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基	**	80 00 00 00 11 00	
(otal Casts (IC)	140.26	148.33	218.27	242.81	210.40	282.69	278.15	
letal Bours	9.8	0.0	0.0	1.70	1.74	1.53	1.79	
rield	39.16	29.78	44.18	15.38	81.19	\$3.R	53.66	
Crop Price	7.16	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.16	7.18	7.10	
lotal Crop Revenue	213.60	710.07	313.11	250.63	297.19		376.30	
	99 90 11 10 90 90 90 11 10	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	90 00 11 00 00 00 11	90 90 11 90 80 80 80 80	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		09 09 09 09	
levenue	52.74	78.54	1.1	17.82	17.01	37.6	31.15	
Nargia I: Neverne - III Nargia C: Neverne - (IA + LC)			213.53		102.55	214.60	262.00	

MONIES:

Whater each field number is the tillinge type (1-conventional, 2-reduced-till, 3 no till), and year

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS FOR SOTHERN 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1946 AN USING PURCHASE PRICE FOR MACHINERY (Dullars per Acts)

Cost of fall Operations 21.28 12.12 0.25 23.13 22.14 0.46 18.34 1.17 0.46 21.77 23.18 0.15 0.45		NA .	1 446 2	M6 3	79 1907	4962 84	406.3 84	AUG. 87	8962 87	SOTTE AN TIELDS ANCO BY ANGO	116105	AUG2 88	80 COM
Series Operations 31.28 12.12 0.25 24.13 22.46 0.46 10.36 9.17 0.46 21.78 9.17 9.17 Series Operations 37.79 37.79 35.77 31.15 31.25 31.27 9.18 9.17 9.18 9.17 Series Operations 43.79 43.79 43.49 43.79	Peratione Costs:								5 0 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	8 1 3 8 8		6 6 9 9	
Series Decadios 37.73 37.75 33.15 34.56 23.27 49.28 42.71 44.72 23.49 49.75 44.75 45.25 44.75 45.25 44.75 45.25 44.75 44.75 45.25 44.75	Lost of Fall Operations	21.20		 XI				18.96		9.0	21.70	9.17	35.0
State Decarations Clark	out of Spring Operations	37.93		35.97	33.15	34.56	13.27	28.43	12.71	11.72	39.00	10.76	20
Contact Cont	ised of Marvest Operations	13.00		15.84	21.29	29.34	32.56	\$1.52		42.38	16.33	56.23	48.26
Coets 1.56 1.37 0.47 1.36 1.45 1.52 1.16 0.75 1.77 1.39 0.47 1.77 1.16	stal Costs of Operations	102.30		78.36	18.57	86.74	55.00	178 38	100 31				
Coets:	- Fuel Casts - Labour Casts (LC)	1.8			1.3	===	77	1.9			7		
17.02 27.02 27.74 21.55 25.46 23.46 39.77 31.27 31.41 24.79 26.36 18.06 18.06 18.45 18.57 19.55 14.40 27.79 44.75 52.40 18.55 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06 18.06	aterial Costs:									9.1		15.16	
		27.62		11.14	21.53	25.46	23.48	28 22	31 33		2		
Columbia	ntilizer	12.80		11.41	16.57	13.56	=	-	1.1	5.5	12.70	25.25	23.66
ts (IC) 173.05 169.22 174.34 157.31 170.06 156.21 172.02 103.59 177.41 67.74 65.54 18 (IC) 173.05 169.22 174.34 157.31 170.06 156.21 172.02 103.59 177.41 167.71 171.74	secticide			2 2	E :	=======================================	12.13	27.29	11.78	24.11	32.16	33.66	20.00
13.15 13.25 15.27 14.36 15.31 170.05 156.21 172.02 10.39 17.41 16.71 171.70 1.26							=	9.35	= -	=	=	=	9.0
19 (1C) 1/3.45 169.22 1/4.34 157.31 174.64 156.21 192.02 163.59 1/7.41 167.71 171.74 (167.71 171.74 167.71 171.74 (167.71 171.74 167.71 171.74 (167.71 171.74 167.74 171.74 171.74 (167.74 171.74 171.74 171.74 171.74 (167.74 171	tal Naterial Costs (No)	71.55	75.72	12.17	76.74			11.72	0.20	10.31	11.89		11.11
1.21 1.14 0.82 0.97 0.96 1.53 1.31 0.93 1.33 1.23 1.28	tal Costs (IC)	173.65	169.22	174.34	157.31		154.21	192.02	103.59	17.41	16.74		10, 401
40-10 34-49 32-47 45-50 36-30 36-15 52-05 44-80 32-47 30-20 34-34 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	tal Hours	1.21	1.16	1.82	0.97	96.8	19.0	1.53	1.3	6.93	1	1 28	76 0
T.10	Pia	6.18	36.89	11.07	45.50	36.38	34.15	\$2.85	11.10	17.01	38.26	36.36	33.78
	p Price	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.18	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
Revenue - IC 119.36 92.69 43.29 165.74 89.29 100.45 103.21 128.01 105.76 103.51 86.31 Revenue - IA 213.16 106.40 141.45 246.31 174.94 154.23 303.51 231.12 149.64 200.51 86.31 Revenue - (IA + LC) 201.62 175.31 133.40 236.41 165.31 165.2 200.52 200.62 200.62 200.61 165.31	al Crop Bevenue	204.71	241.99	237.62	323.65	258.26	256.67		312.40	263.17	21.12	250.01	235.72
Revenue - NA 213.16 166.40 140.55 246.31 174.94 155.34 349.52 183.52 125.31 157.91 156.31		110.00	67 66	61 29	145 74						10		00 60 10 00 00 00
Revenue - (Mart C) 201.02 175.31 133.40 236.41 155.31 159.22 210.22 210.02 12.40		213.16	3	59.111	244.31	17.88	2 2 2	12.2	138.11	15.76	103.51	16.38	19.31
		201.02	175.31	133.66	236.61	165.31	10.61	200.31	21.15	100	282.88	192.0	138.78

NOTES:
Total Costs (IC) = total variable costs : machinery/tractor costs only
AVG I = the mean result for conventional-lillage fields, 1986-88
AVG Z = the mean result for reduced-tillage fields, 1986-88
AVG Z = the mean result for no-till fields, 1986-88

ANNEX 6.2b

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS AND

NET RETURNS FOR SOYBEANS,

USING TRADE-IN VALUE FOR MACHINERY



COMPANISAM OF PRODUCTION COSTS FOR SOTHER I-2000 PARTICIPARIS, 1904 RE USING TRACKINERY (BOILER PET ACTE)

	-	~	~	•	s.	4	-	•	SOTOKAN FIELDS	105	=	13	=	2	2	2 :	2:	=:	≛ :
	7.0	3-0	1-8	2-66	2-86	3.6	•	3-88	2·#		1.0	2-10	1	3-16	1.06	3-86	2 86	3 86	=
Operations Costs:																			
Cost of fall Operations	16.49	19.64	9.8	7.86		9.25	28.35	9.0	9.8	5.50	5.39	5.29	8.	25.20	12.34	=	=	=	-
Cost of Spring Operations	15.23	20.60	13.13	24.85	26.80	10.92	25.41	26.81	28.25	13.98	13.70	13.78	23.21	62.67	43.79	23.45	21.11	35.70	36.64
Cost of Harvest Operations	54.86	54.42	54.64	36.84	35.82	11.44	15.40	14.11	13.55	21.37	21.11	21.26	19.45	10.52	10.12	38.62	36.55	39.07	37.49
lotal Costs of Operations - Fuel Costs - Labour Costs (LC)	25.83 8.83 8.83	85.74 2.36 11.10	67.76 1.34 4.10	2.88	211	8.58	2	555	222	6.65 2.85 2.85	6.30	6.53 0.78 12.80	0.0	166.07 2.65 15.28	74.25 1.71 16.46	1.07	7.6	2 = 2	72.13
Naterial Costs: Seed Fertilizer Neublide Insecticide	35.78 17.86 16.27	35.78 17.86 16.27 6.88	25.78 17.88 0.80	2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 3	25 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	25.89 14.76 45.11	25.25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	25.8 65.11 65.11	25.09	22.51	22.51	25.55	5 8 8 8 6 8 8	3.8	225	25.62	22.62	23.8.8.12	32.12
fotal Naterial Costs (NA)	69.83 69.03 02.89 73.70	0.0	87.98	73.70	73.70	92.74	05.76	65.74	113.54	8.1	9.0	0.0	67.79	6.5	0.13	91.05	31.05	57.58	S ::
letal Costs (IC)	216.41	155.57	150.45	102.05	135.52	136.26	155.20	135.57	10.36	87.38	11.10	87.58	110.44	153.60	121.30	164.33	151.71	132.43	11.41
fotal Mours	1.12	1.1	19.0	6.78		1.9	1.15	96.9	1.54	1.20	1.20	1.20	9.70	1.52	1.0	6.5	17.0	8.30	9.79
rield	16.48	13.20	11.88	41.18	35.60	31.10	31.88	38.18	30.50	37.88	36.20	37.10	36.88	\$2.70	50.70	37.00	35.10	35.56	38.60
Crop Price	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
Total Crop Revenue	116.44 93.72 165.00 291.01	13.72	105.00		252.74	244.24	20.00	713.71	216.55	240.30	29.02	263.41	3	M.IV	359.97	242.70	249.21	1	28.86
Rargin A: Nevenue · IC Rargin D: Nevenue · NA Nargin C: Nevenue · (NA · LC)	19.48	-61.65 23.09 12.79	-65.57 22.19 16.09		17.24			78.14 127.55 118.55	69.19 102.99 97.59	221.33	200.59	175.85 216.36 26.36	# # # # # # # #	228.57	312.84	18.65 19.15	135.16	22.00	2.2

UNIES: Under each field number is the tillage type (I conventional, 2-reduced till, 3 to till), and year

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSIS FOR SATURAN 1-2000 PARTICIPANIS, 1794 DU USING TRADE-IN VALUE FOR MCNIMERY (Delfars per Acre)

	2	21	22	23	26	22	92	u	SOTORAN FIELDS	1105	*	=	35	2	2	2	*	11	
	3-8	2-88	3.6	-	2-88	2-60	2-88	3-8		3.8		2-8	2-88	9-1	7-0	•			8 2
Operations Casts:																			
Cast of fall Operations	21.17	5.12		8.8	16.84	1.12			37.8	=	9.45	13.70	8.8	11.80		8.14	1.57	2	14.74
Cast of Spring Operations	22.78	24.18	12.94	14.70	11.07	14.07	13.28	20.91	34.43	15.51	13.28	13.77	58.83	19.61	14.29	21.12	15.28	24.20	34.58
Cast of Harvest Operations	28.35	23.80	23.34	24.17	12.71	11.11	52.13	28.82	39.23	12.71	37.19	11.57	38.86	4.65	1.15	34.45	34.61	35.43	20.00
Total Costs of Operations - Food Costs - Labour Costs (LC)	1.9	355	232	8.5.5	2 2 3 3 3 8	2.5.3	65.4 2.7 2.7	8.73 1.12 8.24	11.55 21.55 22.56	165.22 2.88 16.38	2 2.65	7.84 2.25 22.76	7.0 2.5 2.6 3.8	35.72 2.16 16.70	E.24	65.01 1.74 12.79	# = # # = #	59.71	
Raterial Costs: Seed Fertillier Nerbicide	75.59 16.30 18.30 18.30	7.00 H	17.59 18.39 9.56	7. S. S. S.	2.2.2.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3		13.24 27.11 74.85 6.80	13.24 10.05 10.05 10.00	31.29			2 2 2 2 3	2888	4 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	23.55	27.27	27.27 12.88 46.33 6.33	2.2	2233
lotal Material Costs (MA)	0.7	0.7	67.72 67.72 126.20 67.72	0.12		19.20	115.20	110.02	0.23	(6.2)	40.23	0.23	57.001	84.73	8.9	9.0	9.	97.9	12.71
latal Costs (TC)	131.54	120.90	142.48	10.401	137.70	124.12	19.41	165.75	152.49	153.65	117.12	10.21	27.41	78.15	88.65	152.61	16.86	16.31	109.54
Total Hours	1.64	0.84	0.50		9.82	9.64	0.77	8.82	2.25	1.63	2.88	1.11	2.00	1.47	9.8	1.29	1.8	16.91	
rield	97'95	97.69	12.50	36.50	16.50	19.10	34.38	97.11	39.46	10.10	26.99	29.38	7.38	28.00	15.40	29.88	29.88	34.88	34.70
Crop Price	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
lotal Crop Revenue	10.00	35.58	51.452 54.155 381.75 259.15	28.15	330.15	352.16	203.53	26.24	279.74	235.81	119.79	200.003	8.18	13.8	281.34		205.90	211.10	24.37
Nargin A: Revenue - IC Nargin B: Revenue - MA Nargin C: Revenue - (MA + LC)		33.8	139.27 175.55 169.75	152.0 191.0 191.0			62.92 128.33 128.43		127.05 231.51 289.81		\$3.00 102.76 122.76				142.69 101.63 173.33		59.84 110.38 107.39	76.89 155.80 146.70	25.85 150.83

NOTES: Under each field masher is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced till, 3 no till), and year COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION CUSTS
FOR SOTTE AN 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1986 NO
USING TRADE-IN VALUE FOR NACHIMERY
(Bollars per Act.)

SOUBLAN FILLOS

	33	=	=	65	9:	3 !	9	
Specalions Casts:								
Cast of Fall Operations	19.67	9.40	22.48	19.91	5.88	6.85	21.75	
Cost of Spring Operations	29.58	23.03	35.13	35.13	24.83	21.65	95.11	
Cost of Marvest Operations	23.80	น.ถ	28.85	28.56	19.42	55.32	75.63	
Total facts of therations	58.17	0.15	78.67	77.24	19.25	83.62	109.36	
- fuel fasts	1.12	9.50	=	1.53	1.15	1.29	0.95	
- Labour Costs (1C)		5.00	8.78	7.80	7.48	15.30	17.30	
Material Costs:								
	25.8	25.88	21.54	21.59	21.63	38.98	38.98	
Sectifizer	1.1	9.77	11.12	11.13	41.12	17.86	17.88	
lechicide	===	===	20.10	20.10	11.79	38.79	38.79	
Insecticide		9.0	9.0	9.8	=	9.0		
latal Raterial Costs (Ma)	75.77	15.77		96.96	107.54	16.32	16.32	
	01 01 01 00 00 00 00 00	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	December 2015 December 201	29 60 11 10 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00	80 80 80 80 80 80	
iotal Costs (IC)	139.82	122.92	169.55	163.14	156.79	100.14	285.66	
lotal Hours	9.8	0.0	18.0	0.70	0.74	1.53	1.79	
rield	39.86	29.76	61.10	35.38	41.90	53.00	53.00	
Crop Price	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	
lotal Crop Revenue	213.00	210.07	313.11	258.63	297.19	376.38	376.30	
	00 00 00 00 00 11	00 00 11 00 00 00 00 11 10		00 00 00 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 0	00 00 11 00 00 00 01	00	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8	
Nargin A: Bevenue - IC	73.10		143.56		140.78	196.16	170.64	
Bevense	137.23	135.10			11.35	279.10	279.98	
	128.43		213.53	152.73	102.55	264.68	202.10	

MOTES: Theore each field masher is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2 reduced till, 3 no till), and year

COMPARISON OF PORQUELIEN EDSES FOR SOTTEM 1-2000 PARTICIPARIES, 1946 US USING TRADE IN WALDE FOR INCHINERE (Bellato per Act.)

Perations Costs:								7000				
of of fall Operations												
	15.40	9.82	9.35	15.21	12.79	=	16.87	6.23		14.48	7.62	9.56
Cost of Spring Operations	31.07	29.98	11.11	24.75	24.96	17.33	42.16	34.71	38.77	23.66	31.00	28.82
Cost of Marvest Operations	31.29	34.16	33.47	17.40	22.12	24.40	34.92	= :	36.56	34.88	11.11	35.74
otal Costs of Operations	8.9	72.52	61.29	\$7.36	3.	9.0	15.14	8.8	75.33	71.86	15.01	24.19
- Labour Costs (LC)	12.14	= =	8	. 7		.65	15.25	=======================================	1.2	2.5	12.62	
Naterial Costs:												
Seed	27.62	27.02	17.74	21.93	25.46	23.40	39.77	11.20	17.16	24.78	28.36	
lerbicide	3.6	3 = 3	2 2	3.5	3 =	2 2	27.29		3 3	22.16	3 3	2.5
nsect icide		6.63		= -	=		0.35		=		=	
otal Material Costs (MA)	71.55	73.22	95.97 76.70	16.70	00.32	=	71.72 01.20		9.3	1.0	65.54	11.71
lotal Costs (IC)	152.51	10.10	157.28	134.10	8.11	142.05	166.87	167.31	3.01	118.98	146.88	59.191
lotal Hours	1.21	-:-	9.85	16.8	96.8	19.0	1.53	1.31	6.93	1.33	1.3	9.96
rield	40.10	36.89	11.00	45.50	36.38	36.15	\$2.85	4.8	37.07	39.29	36.36	33.20
Crop Price	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10
lotal Crop Revenue	204.71	261.98	27.112	323.05	250.26		375.24	312.46			258.01	235.72
Nargia A: Revenue - IC	132.20 113.76 00.36 100.95 114.26	113.74	8.3	100.75	11.26	3.5	200.37 [15.09	15.00	7.53	138.24	1 1 1 1	74.07
		175.31	133.4	236.61	165.34	10.63	200.26	210.002	166.59	180.7	17.65	177.38

NOTES:
Total Costs (IC) = total variable costs + exchinery/tracter costs only
ANG i = the mean result for conventional-tilliage fields, 1996-00
ANG 2 = the mean result for reduced-tilliage fields, 1966-00
ANG 3 = the mean result for no-till fields, 1966-00

ANNEX 6.3a

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS AND

NET RETURNS FOR SPRING GRAINS,

USING PURCHASE PRICE FOR MACHINERY



COMPARISON OF POLICITON COSTS
FOR SPRING GRAINS 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1946 89
USING PURCHASE PRICE FOR NACHINERS
(Dollars per Acte)

	-	2	-	-	~	•	-	SPRING	GRAIN FIELDS		=	73	2	=	15	2	1	=	13
	3-1	3-6	6 -1	3-89	1.0	3.07	=	99-2	2-80	3.68	3 68	3-89	3-80	10-2	3.07	5-89	3 89	1.87	3 87
Operations Costs:																			
Cost of fall Operations	9.99	9.8	13.38	4.8	14.69	5.11	35.76	10.92	8.8	=		3.30		28.82	28.92	24.28	1.70	12.13	
Cost of Spring Operations	18.87	27.63	26.16	16.22	22.41	25.78	21.35	21.35	\$6.39	30.66	35.86	96.81	15.45	n.n	19.29	27.02	24.02	21.30	13.86
Cost of Harvest Operations	32.69	32.46	11.64		44.82	4.14	16.89	15.78	39.58	29.34	31.16	38.14	25.60	33.62	28.84	28.63	22.20	12.44	10.93
Total Costs of Operations • Feel Costs • Labour Costs (LC)	22.28	2.05	2 - 2	97.22	9.8	75.83 77.8	2 = =	8-5	523	6.23	3	82.48 15.38	7.65 1.35 1.76	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	2.5	2 F 8	6.28	5.86 2.48 1.38	1.20
Naterial Costs: Seed Fertilizer Nerbicide Insecticide	2.65	= g ~ = =	25.25 26.59 8.59 8.59	25.25	7.32	23.64 13.28 7.32 6.80	2 ± 2 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 3 = 3 =	× = = =	2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	5,5,5	21.13 35.53 66.55	22.22	22.2	2 Z C E	2.5.5	13.0	25.25	3.3
lotal Naterial Costs (NA)	\$9.73	\$3.73	64.28	53.73 64.20 64.20		3	6.0	0.79	75.71	75.74	75.74	10.41	162.02	37.46	0.50	3	3	65.49	65.00
Total Costs (IC)	114.48	113.82	115.39	95.181	126.36	119.47	141.83	115.00	165.63	135.94	112.66	298.81	233.47	15.92	116.71	140.49	188.36	H.34	19.41
Total Hours	2.23	2.22	1.35	9.49	.9	9.8	1.1		9.92	0.70	0.70	1.53	1.37	1.95	1.26	=	29.0	1.13	9.48
rield	51.60	52.00	35.4	9.6	\$3.6	17.20	95'19	51.00	\$2.70	31.00	35.00	20.10	29.38	97.0	37.60	34.86	23.00	31.50	20.00
Crop Price	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.78	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.78
fotal Crop Revenue	10.02	10.56	95.58	10.42 10.54 95.50 22.60		127.44	174.15	139.86	102.29	11.70	91.50	135.27	7.11	•	2	8.7	₩. W.	8.8	3. H
Rargin A: Revenue - IC Rargin B: Revenue - NA		2.8	÷	78.87	17.02	7.9	33.12	24.70	23.34	51.16	27.2		2.5	3.5	12.00 10.00	10.7	2 3 3 3 - 3	27.2	3.6
Naigin C: Revenue - (NA i LC)	71.49	17.19	2.0			2 2	16.12	62.43	27.50		*	4.3		1.16					

LAWARISAN OF PRODUCTION LUSTS
108 SPRING MARIE 1-2000 PARTICIPARIS, 1906 69
85186, PARCENSE PRICE FOR NACHWER
[Bollars per Acre.]

	*	2-86	1-8	3 88	1.0	2 87	=	291K	299186 48618 FILLOS 2-88 2-88	
		2-86	1.0	2.87	=	2-88	2-8		2-89	
Operations Costs:										
Cost of fall Operations	9.8	51.79	27.56	13.88	16.89	==	16.89	14.89	9.0	
Cost of Spring Operations	28.59	15.45	6.13	19.62	72.00	78.67	22.80	39.15	0.0	
Cast of Narvest Operations	31.55	31.15	0.0	07.12	29.38	29.82	28.13	15.52	15.27	
lotal Casts of Operations	35.86	10.10	128.51	100.74	18.49	59.59	10.00	82.59	23.38	
· Fuel Casts · Labour Casts (1C)	15.50	1.0	15.38	9.72	2.26	1.74	2.26	2.79	8.8	
Enterisi Costs:										
Seed	21.80	24.80	19.00	19.80	14.80	14.88	11.8	18.80	19.60	
Fertillier	24.58	21.58	8.0	8.9	28.26	28.26	28.28	38.86	38.86	
Merbicide			22.58	22.59	2.80	2.88	2.88	=	9.8	
Insecticide		-	1.1	1.11	1.11			1.11	==	
lotal Raterial Costs (No.)	8.8	8.18	X. S S. N St. N C 26	8.8	11.26	11.2	11.26	H 24 H 24 K 62 B6	62.86	
letal Costo (IC)	189 54	154.39	178.51	159.74	113 27	182.85	112.10	16.41	86.16	
letal Meers	1.55	1.65	1.55	9.9	1.37	1.8	1.30	1.4	1.65	
rield	31.38	8.11	6.3	18.39	12.98	33.98	07.00	76.99	17.88	
Cros Price	2.70	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.70	2.70	2.78	2.78	2.78	
Total Crop Bryome	100.41	111.78 122.00		128.38	115.00	11.53	128.52	89.43	210.06	
Barein At Bruesse - IC	-6.15	1979-		-28.38	2.54	11.12			123.90	
	16.91	57.28	18.51	78.36	71 57	0.27	81.26	144.77	10.38	
Rangla C: Bevenue - (Na + LC)	13.11	16.78	17.31	17.38	27.07	38.47	78.56	138.67	136.70	

MMIESS: Under cach field number is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced till, 3 no till), and year COMPANISON OF PRODUCTION LUSIS
FOR WEEK 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1966 89
USING PORCHASE PRICE FOR NACHHERY
[Bollars per Acre]

SPRING SPAIN

	1 944		
	1 9/4	896.2	6 909
Sperations Costs:			
Cast of fall Sperations	16.40	12.79	4.07
Zost of Spring Operations	25.22	28.75	28.48
Cost of Rarvest Operations	19.00	31.54	24.82
letal Costs of Operations - Ford Costs - Labour Costs (LC)	8.7. 6.1. 8.8	87. 87. 87. 87. 87. 87. 87. 87. 87. 87.	54.0 1.36 0.27
Reterial Costs:			
Seed	38.87	19.49	17.43
Rethicide	1.31	11.35	12.16
Insecticide		=	1.1
lotal Material Conts (MA)	K.23	10.18	9.34 78.09
latal Conts (35)	127.46	132.44	112.59
lotal Mours	1.48	1.26	
Tield	0.0	18.42	
Crop Price	2.70	2.70	2.78
Total Crop Bevenue	130.00 130.75 71.01	138.75	71.81
JE .	65.9	-	5.7
Barile E. Bereme - M	m.m	11.39	-1.00
	63.73	25.71	-15.36

NOTICE:

Letal Costs (IC) = total variable costs = machinery/tractor costs only AVG | = the mean result for conventional-tillage fields, 1964-09 avG 2 = the mean result for reduced-tillage lields, 1964-09 avG 3 = the mean result for no-till fields, 1964-09



ANNEX 6.36
COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS AND
NET RETURNS FOR SPRING GRAINS,
USING TRADE-IN VALUE FOR MACHINERY



COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION LUSTS
TOR SPRING CANING 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1986 UP
USING TRADE IN PRICE FOR NACHINGER
(Dollars per Acre)

	-	2	-	•	•	•	-	38 -	CANIM FIELDS		=	113	13	=	51	4	11	2	1
	99-1	2-66	1.0	3.0	1.0	2.87	=	2 00	8 7	3.8	3.88	5-89	3-10	2.87	3-87	2.89	3 84	1 87	187
Operations Corts:																			
Cost of fall Operations	9.50	9.8	12.67	===	13.11	1.75	17.62	9.48	9.0	9.8		3.30	9.0	23.89	21.99	24.20	1.70	69.8	
Cost of Spring Operations	16.55	25.39	23.60	11.75	21.21	24.25	17.79	17.79	42.79	28.24	31.24	39.17	39.50	26.75	19.16	26.46	21.77	16.20	11.73
Cost of Harvest Operations	28.87	28.61	11.44	21.60	14.82	66.18	13.71	12.40	38.97	33.11	20.53	26.39	21.76	31.33	26.91	26.05	22.30	10.60	9.0
lotal Costs of Operations	21.12	27.83	0.9	35.95	79.14	73.14	6.52	39.07	71.76	53.65	59.77	1.35	1.35	1.07	3.5	17.51	65.67	35.48	1.28
- Labour Costs (LC)	22.20	22.20	13.58	97		-			9.50	7.8	7.88	15.38	13.70	19.58	12.60	H.B	6.20	E	
Raterial Costs:																		2	2
Seed	33.65	11.65	1.24	17.1	23.84	13.00	21.69	21.65	18.82 28.28	28.28	20.20	35.53	35.59	2 2 2	2.5	13.0	13.0	34.15	1.13
Rerbicide Insecticide	2.18	2.10	2.5	5 = 2	1.32	1.32	==	==	E	F		3 =		3	3	33		:	
lotal Naterial Costs (NA)	53,73 53,73 64.28 64.28	\$3.73	11.28	14.78	3	=	0.0	0.0	7.74	15.74	75.74	7.0	10.01	37.06	12.54	3	3.0	87.59	65.00
lotal Costs (1C)	18.65	107.76	112.19	100.23		117.58			155.50	128.79	135.51	186.38	223.68	119.43	27.011	137.95	11.901	96.001	89.88
Total Hours	2.2	2.2	1.35	97.0	96.9	11.0	1.1	1.8	8.95	97.9	97.9	1.53	1.37	1.95	1.26	1.18	0.62	1.13	97.0
Tield	87.16	52.88	35.40	9.6	53.40	07.20	95'19	51.80	\$2.78	31.40	35.80	59.10	29.30	13.88	37.10	36.88	23.00	31.50	28.88
Crup Price	2.70	2.78	2.70	2.78	2.70	2.78	2.70	2.76	2.78	2.70	2.78	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
total Crop Revisue	10.0	112.54	15.58	22.48	144.18	127.44	174.15	139.86	112.29	81.78	91.50	5.5	7.11	11.1	7.1	97.70	62.10	8.8	8.11
Banain At Brustan - II	36.77 34.80 -16.41 -77.55	34.10	-16.41	.77.55	3.6	9.6	28.68	32.96	-13.21	11.11	===		-144.57	.1.33	-10.77	-18.75		15.91	9.1
Rangin B: Revenue - MA Rangin C: Revenue - (MA + LC)		8.8 11.53	11.30	87.99	# 75 # 76	24.78	16.12	72.63	57.05	2 H	11.76	2.36	1.0	29.11	11.74	21.16	3	12.0	10.70

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS
FOR SPRING COMMING 1-2000 PROTICEPARTS, 1984 89
WSING TRANSF IN PRICE FOR MACHINER
(Dellars per Acre)

	3-	2-66	=	3-60		2.00	=	2-48	2-68 2-48 2-68 2-48
	3-	2-84	1.0	1.01	=	2.88	2-88		5-89
Operations Conta:									
Cost of Fall Operations		11.0	11.79	13.60	11.88	9.0	11.88	11.00	0.0
Cest of Spring Operations	28.58	10.31	33.89	29.30	18.82	22.94	18.82	23.40	0.03
Cost of Marvest Operations	31.56	34.15	0.0	0.12	~	28.32	26.53	11.12	15.27
lotal Casts of Operations	55.86	86.75	18.38	10.12	58.39	51.26	27.72	19.00	23.38
· fuel Casts · Labour Costs (LC)	2.5	10.58	15.50	9.00	2.26	10.00	2.26	2.79	8.8
Naterial Costs:									
	28.00	26.86	19.88	19.88	14.80	14.88	=	18.80	10.00
fertillier	24.58	2.5	-	8	28.26	28.26	28.26	38.86	38.86
Perbleide		9.9	22.50	22.50	2.00	2.88	2.80		9.8
Insect icide	0.00	0.0	=	=	8.8		-		
fotal Raterial Couts (Ma)	87.78	87.78	8.8	20.00	44.26	11.26	11.26	12.16	42.86
	00 00 11 00 00 00 00 00	83 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	69 69 69 69 69 69 69	00 00 00 00 00 14	**************************************	00 00 00 11 00 00 00	80 80 11 00 00 11 00	00 00 11 00 00 00 10	00 00 11 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
fotal Costs (IC)	109.56	111.25	140.30	139.12	102.65	15.52		132.33	91.99
lotal Hours	1.55	1.05	1.55	8.98	1.30	3.	1.37	1.6	1.65
Vield	38.38	11.16	19.28	16.88	42.98	13.98	17.10	76.98	17.00
Crap Price	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.76	2.70	2.78	2.78	2.70
lotal Grop Bevenue	103.41	111.78	132.84				128.52		210.06
	00 96 11 90 90 91 11	10	38:882::::	**	11		00 00 00 00 00 00	60	00 08 11 00 00 00 00 00
-	91.9	0.62	-15.66	•		1.19	27.84		123.98
- Break	=======================================	27.78	15.11	76.36	3.1.3	2.0	17.11	1	87.01
Margin C: Nevenue - (NA + LC)	10.6	17.78	7.7			18.47	78.36		136./8

MONEYS: Under each lield number is the tillage type (i-conventional, 2-reduced till, 3 no till), and year COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS for NNEAT 1-2006 PARTICIPARTS, 1964-87 USING PURCHASE PRICE FOR NACHINGER (Dollars per Acre)

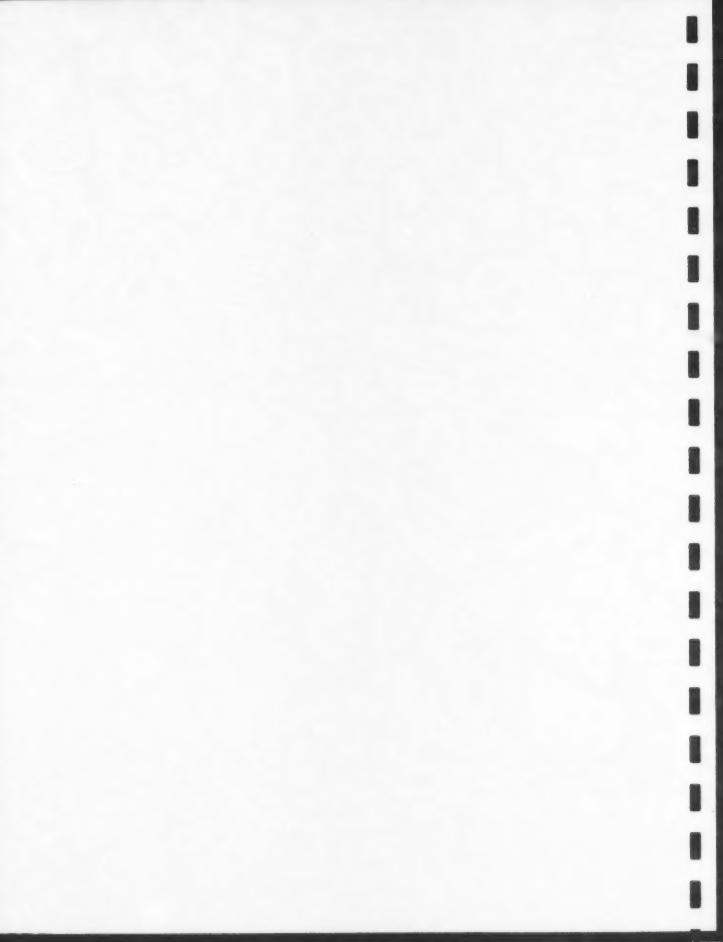
SPRING GRAIN

	1 944		106 3
	1 9NV	146 2	106 3
Operations Costs:			
Cast of fall Operations	11.39	11.11	3.38
Cost of Spring Operations	21.27	24.32	23.44
Cost of Marvest Operations	28.14	29.91	17.33
Total Costs of Operations - Fuel Costs - Labour Costs	333	65.24	69.15
Material Costs:			
	10 00	97 91	17 61
Sertilizer	28.11	25.32	25.88
Nerbicide	9.31	11.35	25.86
Insecticide			0.71
lotal Naterial Couts (NA)	\$4.29	26.36	78.09
	14 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	16 16 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	16 16 16 16 16 16
lotal Coots (IC)	117.89	124.60	17.15
lotal Hours	1.40	1.26	0.63
Tield	69.69	18.12	26.30
Crop Price	2.70	2.70	2.78
Total Crop Revenue	134.01	139.75	71.01
	00 00 00 00 00 00 01	80 80 60 60 60	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
2	16.92	7	-54.24
Rangla S: Revenue - Ma + (C)	63.73 56.76 -15.36	20.72	-15.36
-			

Total Costs (IC) = total variable costs + sachierr/tractor costs only AWG 1 = the mean result for conventional-tillage fields, 1996-89 AWG 2 = the mean result for reduced-tillage fields, 1996-89 AWG 3 = the mean result for no-till fields, 1996-89



ANNEX 6.4a
COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS AND
NET RETURNS FOR WHEAT,
USING PURCHASE PRICE FOR MACHINERY



COMPARISM OF PRODUCTION COSIS FOR WEAT 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1984 89 USING PURCHASE PRICE FOR NACHIMERY [Bollais per Acte]

	-	~	C.	•	S	•	1	•	MEAT FIEEDS	90	=	12	2	=	2	2	0	<u></u>	6 :
	=	3-80	3-10	=	2-80	3.00	1-8	3-69	2-10	3-18	- 88	2-89	5-84	3-89	2-88	3-68	98 -	2 86	99-€
Operations Costs:			1.00																
Cost of fall Operations	27.93	16.49	1.92	0.45	9.45	0.45	10.32	9.62	34.87	26.36	14.20	10.99	14.20	8.01	89.9	5.20	3.45	1.75	2.45
Cost of Spring Operations	6.10	91.9	12.8	30.83	37.93	7.42	1.59	8.59	18.28	19.28	16.7	7.91	7.91	16.7	26.89	26.89	26.10	26.18	21 10
Cost of Maryest Operations	28.45	38.12	28.78	19.31	6.17	99.9	16.67	17.16	31.95	31.30	26.46	24.98	25.59	23.90	26.17	22.42	35.40	35.37	35.26
Total Costs of Operations - Fuel Costs - Labour Costs (LC)	62.76 3.70 10.00	\$2.8 2.25 10.00	97.91 1.54 1.78	8.5	2.00	16.55	35.58	35.37	88 15.83	75.94 1.50 12.20	6.65	63.87 1.13 1.03	07.78 1.13 17.30	39.83	59.65 1.27 7.70	58.30	65.11	8. E.	5.5
Material Costs: Seed Fertiliter Merbicide Insecticide	5.05 4.38 8.43 8.43	15.89 (2.42 4.30	5.22	22.16	23.40	23.6	2 2 3 3 3	2.5.9.9	8,53	45.88 36.86 19.20 0.80	::::	76.24	25.22	~ = = = =	34.06	26.48 36.96 2.21 0.88	27.78	57.78 124.22 9.80 9.80	57.78
Total Naterial Cests (NA)	91.00	9.19	3		62.00	62.00	8.3	8.3	82.38	100.26	3	99.01	9	3	\$6.19	\$6.19	101.92	- 1	101.92
fotal Costs (IC)	124.54	114.60	17.14	113.29	110.35	77.35	99.48	12.46	169.36	176.28	48.65	154.55	150.46	150.51	124.60	133.25	247.03	215.22 2	263.63
Total Mours	1.8	1.0	0.47	1.40	1.39	0.0	9.95		1.56	1.22	1.73	1.6	1.73	1.40	0.11	6.93	1.33	0.20	9.45
Vield	26.99	38.98	87.89	18.20	99.5	10.10	78.99	87.18	57.00	53.00	91.80	07.30	91.16	97.98	28.50	8.8	75.00	74.00	73.80
Crap Price	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.8	3.00	3.00	3.88	3.80	3.00	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.8	3.88	3.8	3.80
lotal Crop Revenue	102.22 147.02 155.04 49.16	10.02	155.0N		21.20	38.38	299.82	30.76	216.69	201.40	348.04	331.74	16	11	16	11	15 16	1	277.00
Rargin A: Revenue - IC Rargin B: Revenue - IM Rargin C: Revenue - (FA + LC)	-22.34 46.42 29.42	33.22	55.33 93.24 00.54	6.36	11.52	-38.97 -24.42 -29.12	286.34 235.92 225.02	216.43 245.80 235.40	0.24 134.34 116.74	25.20 101.11 10.91	346.19	221.06	235.50	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 2. 3.	126.75	120.07	8.8	99.28	2.2

MONES: Under each field number is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced-till, 3 no till), and year COMPASSON OF PRODUCTION COSTS FOR INSEAT 1-2000 PARTICIPARTS, 1966 UP USING PUBLINGS PRICE FOR NACHINERY (Dollars per Act.)

	22	21	22	23	24	23	28	11	20 20	39
	2-89	3-89	2-68	3.0	99-1	3-86	-	3-8	3-80	3-60
Sperations Costs:										
Cost of Fall Operations	15.86	5.45	7.63	1.54	5.05	2.95	8.3	75.	3.75	9.45
Cost of Spring Operations	28.67	13.37	15.53	1 25.00	7.00	15.00	12.06	12.06	22.03	21.23
Cost of Marvest Operations	30.76	38.78	55.78	54.62	35.62	(*)	36.53	36.28	37.15	•
lotal Costs of Operations	63.29	57.52	78.24	83.16	0.0	55.35	117.10	49.82	-	58.4
· fuel Costs	17.0								19.0	0.53
Naterial Costs:										
Seed	34.75	34.75			68.97		19.54			30 41
ertilizer	73.64			39.79			28.98	28.98		14.23
terbicide	7.41						31.46			1.20
asect leide	0.0		9.0	9.0	9.8		9.0		=	0.00
iotal Material Coets (MA)	115.00	133.80	8.95	8.95	166.06	166.52	79.92	19.92		
	00 00 11 00 00 00 00 00	80 00 10 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 10	86 68 69 60 60 83 83	* E	86 80 11 80 86 86 46 11	89 10 02 00 13 00	9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0 9.0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
(JI) stad [ele]	199.60	191.32	159.21	11.131	214.53	221.07	197.02	129.74	141.22	139.33
otal Hours	1.35	0.17	9.02	0.05	99.0	9.6	1.84	0.37	0.47	0.30
rield	95'19	62.90	62.59	91.89	65.80	71.80	10.00	38.88	42.40	42.88
Crap Price	3.8	3.8	97.00	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.60	3.80	3.80
lotal Crap Revenue	233.70	239.02		237.59 250.70	247.00	269.80 152.00	152.00		161.12	162.64
Nargin A: Revenue - 10	34.41	17.70	78.29	94.67	32.47		-15.02	11.66		23.31
Nargin B: Revenue - AA	117.90	165.22	154.55	177.83		_	72.00	91.19		91.76
largin C: Revenue - (NA + LC)	114.40	103.52	140.05			97.28	53.60	84.38		78.36

MOIES: Under each field mumber is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced-till, 3 no till), and year

FOR MAGNI F-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1986 87 USING PURCHASE PRICE FOR MACHINERS (Dollars per Acte) COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION CUSTS

MEAT

	AVG I	AW6 2	E 9AV	
	1 90V	406 2	W 30 1	
Operations Costs:				
Cost of fall Operations	18.48	11.26	10.99	
Cost of Spring Operations	11.11	10.77	17.86	
Cost of Naivest Operations	28.37	30.19		
lotal Costs of Operations	(1.1)	12.09	00.19	
el Casts	1.54	1.26	_	
- Labour Couts (IC)	11.63	4.8	7.46	
7				
Seed	25.47	33.50	31.65	
Fertilizer	54.40	\$4.99	50.02	
Perbicide	1.1	3.90	, 12.88	
Insecticide	9.6	= =	0.00	
	6 1	6 6		
Total Material Costs (MA)	10.00	92.42	91.35	
	6.6 6.6 1.1 6.6 6.6 1.6 6.8 1.6 6.8	8.6 9.5 9.6 6.6 9.6 9.6 9.6	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0	
lotal Costs (IC)	119.22	152.43	155.45	
lotal Hours	1.14	96.8	0.77	
rield	\$6.50	59.30	50.93	
Crosp Price	3.8	3.86	3.80	
Total Crop Revenue	214.86	225.34	193.52	
	66 60 11 66 66 66 13 18	50 50 12 50 50 50 60 50 50	6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6 6.6	
Marg.n A: Revenue - 1C	19.59	72.71	37	
8: Beyenue	156.01	132.92	2	
3	114.90	123.84	91.71	

MUTES:
Total Costs (IC) = total variable costs + machinety/lization costs only
ANG 1 = The mean result for conventional-INTLage fields, 1966-80
ANG 2 = The mean result for reduced-INTLage fields, 1966-80
ANG 3 = The mean result for no-INTL fields, 1966-80

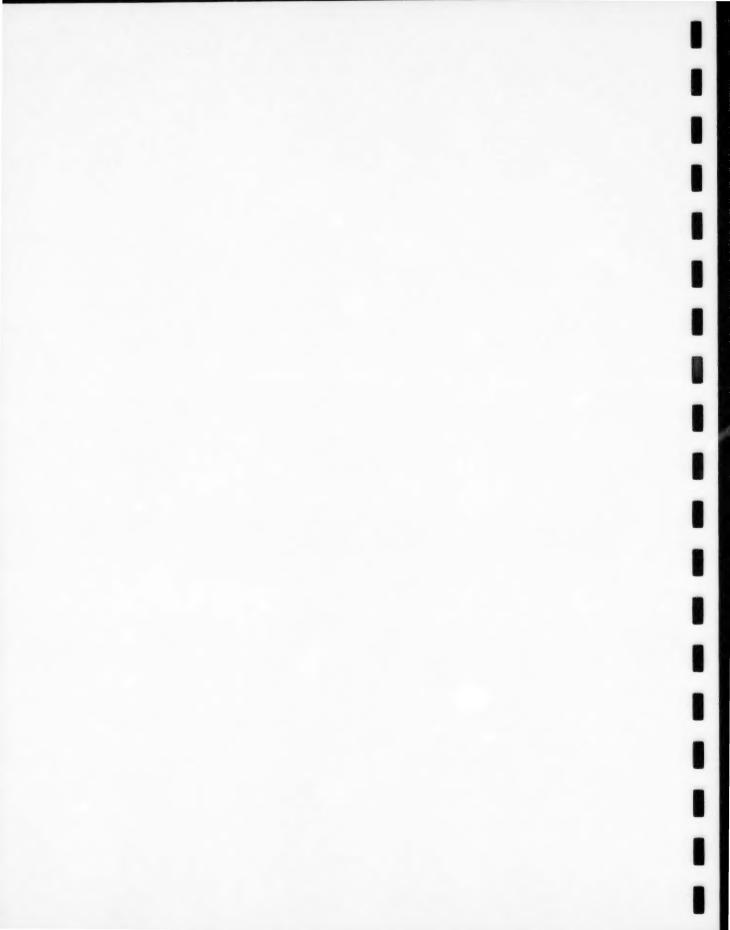


ANNEX 6.4b

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION COSTS AND

NET RETURNS FOR WHEAT,

USING TRADE-IN VALUE FOR MACHINERY



COMPACISON OF PRODUCTION (DS15)
FOR WEAT 1-2000 PARTICIPARIS, 1966 09
USING TRADE-IN PRICE FOR MACHINERY
(Bollars per Acte)

	-	2	•	•	ø	•	1	•	MEAT FIELDS		=	13	=	=	2	2	2	=:	6 :
	=	8-2	3-8	=	2-88	3.8	1-8	68-2	2-88	8.	8-	5-89	5-89	3-89	89-2	3 88	98 1	2.86	3 86
Operations Costs:																			
Cost of fall Operations	10.26	12.62	15.9	9.0			1.93	6.23	38.37	21.15	18.8	11.54	14.84	7.54	1.88	3.40	3.0	1.30	2.88
Cost of Spring Operations	5.36	5.36	6.43	28.85	35.82	6.93	1.73	1.13	=.	18.8	98.9	9.9		8.9	20.25	20.25	15.28	15.28	38.58
Cost of Narvest Operations	22.67	23.54	22.20	18.14	9.10	19.6	19.67	17.16	31.62	38.37	19.52	24.19	24.80	23.11	18.17	10.22	35.48	35.37	35.26
Total Costs of Operations	69.69	10.73	39.60	46.19	0.92	12.53	33.33	13.12	19.01	97.69	16.59	=	45.72	36.74	13.29	= = =	53.76	51.95	75.81
- Fuel Costs - Labour Costs (IC)	2.72	===		1.55 1.55	1.55	== '		2.5	. S.	12.20		==	2.3		1.78	5	=	3.3	5.
Naterial Costs:										,					9 7	97 76	. 0	W 05	87.78
Seed	15.00	15.8	15.8	3.6	3.6	2 2 2	27.88	2 2	2 2 3						35.5	36.06	121.22	121.22	27.121
Resbicide Insecticide	===	33	7.5	27.72	2.2	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	==				::	::	:			3	•	:	::
lotal Naterial Costs (NA)	61.00 61.00 62.00	3	3	62.00	62.00	62.00	6.3	63.0	07.76	100.26		9.		9	M.95	11.15	101.92	111.92	10.72
(otal Costs (IC)	107.49	102.73	91.16	108.99	106.72	75.33	17.23	97.02	141.73	18.691	16.59	152.19	156.48	10.02	160.24	10.19	235.68	233.67	257.76
Total Hours	=.	.	0.0	1.6	1.39	0.0	8.45		35.	1.22	1.73	9.1	1.73	1.00	1.0	6.93	1.33	.3	9.6
Tield	26.90	38.98		10.20	87.6	9.0	78.98	35.	57.00	53.00	91.86	87.38	91.16	17.10	87.88	28.88	15.00	74.80	73.8
Crop Price	3.80	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.66	3.8	3.86	3.86	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.80	3.8	3.88	3.8	3.80	3.8
Total Crop Revenue	102.22	147.82	155.04	11.69	21.28		28.462	309.78	216.40	201.00	318.81	131.74	34.10	37.78	#.E	13.1	285.00	281.20	37.0
Rangia A: Revenue - 10 Bangia D: Revenue - 10	86 84 86 88	5.3	3.2		333	222	28.58	25.88	2 2 2	2 = =	20.25	221.16	235.55	15.2	134.95	128.89 121.79	200	2 E E	222
Rargia C: Revenue - (TA + LC)	3.5	76.02	X.	3.		21.10	76.03	W. C.											

MNRES: Under each field number is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced-till, 3-no till), and year COMPANISMO OF PRODUCTION COSTS
FOR MEET 1-2000 PARTICIPANTS, 1964 69
USING TRADE-TO PRICE FOR MACHINERY
(Bollars per Acre)

	2	12	22	23	3.6	23	2	a	20 20 20 20	62 53	
	2.00	3.0	8-2	-	1-1	3-86	=	=	2-18	3-8	
sperations Costs:											
Cost of fall Operations	12.75	5.8	17.1	B.	5.40	2.69	55.97	==	3.8		
Cast of Spring Operations	39.41	12.52	14.24	25.88	7.00	15.48	19.41	E.6	13.67	29.07	
test of Sarvest Operations	38.76	38.78	37.15	38.87	35.62	38.48	34.53	36.20	37.15	36.77	
total facts of Secretions	11.00	54.72	9.5	64.15	0.0	54.77	102.52	0.72	12.23	57.64	
· feel Casts	-	:	=			=	=	0.32	0.11	= :	
- Labour Costs (LC)	3.5	2.	5.	3.	=	=	=	2.5	5	3.8	
laterial Costs:											
-	34.75	34.75	2.2	2.2	11.19	18.00	19.54	19.54	3.4	39.41	
Sectifican	77.64	73.64	2.2	39.79	119.97	139.03	21.11	2.2	18.27	4.2	
brileide	7.4	23.4	2.26	2.23	=	=	3.5	= =	2.	2.7	
meeticide		=	=	=	=	=	-	=	•	-	
the Spine is Contaction		133.00	8.55	8.8	18.19	166.52	19.12	79.92		8.8	
1 mil march 191 1919 1919					00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00			***	**	00 00 00 00 00 00	
etal Costs (IC)	10.22	190.62	139.65	165.10	214.88	21.29	182.84	127.64	110.11	138.52	
lotal Hours	.35	11.0	1.65	9.82	17.0	9.4	1.8	6.33	0.0	1.31	
rield	95.19	62.90	62.50	91.69	18.88	71.88	=	38.85	42.40	42.80	
Crop Price	3.8	3.8	3.88	3.80	3.8	3.00	3.8	3.8	3.80	3.00	
lotal Crop fevense	233.76	23.62			247.88	289.88	152.80			112.64	
	00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	99 99 11 22 23 24 21 21	**		80 60 11 10 60 60 11 11	10 10 11	90 94 94 94 94 99	-			
Evene	#.#	1.0		13.6	32.12		3	2.3		21.12	
Bresse - M		105.22	25.25	17.10		2.5	2.2		×	2 %	
Nargia C: Bevenue - (NA + LC)	= =	22.00			7		200				

MOTES:
There each field master is the tillage type (1-conventional, 2-reduced-till, 3-no-till), and year